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A two-dimensional gel database of rat liver proteins useful in gene regulation and drug effects studies

A standard two-dimensional (2-D) protein map of Fischer 344 rat liver (F344MST3) is presented, with a tabular listing of more than 1200 protein species. Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) molecular mass and isoelectric point have been established, based on positions of numerous internal standards. This map has been used to connect and compare hundreds of 2-D gels of rat liver samples from a variety of studies, and forms the nucleus of an expanding database describing rat liver proteins and their regulation by various drugs and toxic agents. An example of such a study, involving regulation of cholesterol synthesis by cholesterol-lowering drugs and a high-cholesterol diet, is presented. Since the map has been obtained with a widely used and highly reproducible 2-D gel system (the Iso-Dalt[®] system), it can be directly related to an expanding body of work in other laboratories.

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1 Introduction

High-resolution two-dimensional electrophoresis of proteins, introduced in 1975 by O'Farrell and others [1-4], has been used over the ensuing 16 years to examine a wide variety of biological systems, the results appearing in more than 5000 published papers. With the advent of computerized systems for analyzing two-dimensional (2-D) gel images and constructing spot databases, it is also possible to plan and assemble integrated bodies of information describing the appearance and regulation of thousands of protein gene products [5, 6]. Creating such databases involves amassing and organizing quantitative data from thousands of 2-D gels, and requires a substantial commitment in technology and resources.

Given the long-term effort required to develop a protein database, the choice of a biological system takes on considerable importance. While *in vitro* systems are ideal for answering many experimental questions, especially in cancer research and genetics, our experience with cell cultures and tissue samples suggests that some *in vivo* approaches could have major advantages. In particular, we have noticed that liver tissue samples from rats and mice appear to show greater quantitative reproducibility (in terms of individual protein expression) than replicate cell cultures. This is perhaps a natural result of the homeostasis maintained in a complete animal vs. the well-known variability of cell cultures, the latter due principally to differences in reagents (e.g., fetal bovine serum), conditions (e.g., pH) and genetic "evolution" of cell lines while in culture. It is also more difficult to generate adequate amounts of protein from cell culture systems (particularly with attached cells), forcing the investigator to resort to radioisotope-based or silver-based stain-detection methods. While these methods are more sensitive (sometimes much more sensitive) than the Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBB) stain typically used for protein detection in "large" protein samples, they are generally more variable, more labor-intensive and, in the case of radiographic methods, may generate highly "noisy" images, due to the properties of the films used. By contrast, large protein samples can easily be prepared from liver using urea/Nonidet P-40 (NP-40) solubilization and stained with CBB, which has the advantage of being easily reproducible [8]. Finally, there remains the question of the "truthfulness" of many *in vitro* systems as compared to their *in vivo* analogs; how great are the changes caused by the introduction into a cul-

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Abbreviations: CBB, Coomassie Brilliant Blue; CPK, creatine phosphokinase; 2-D, two-dimensional; IEF, isoelectric focusing; MSN, master spot number; NP-40, Nonidet P-40; SDS, sodium dodecyl sulfate

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ture and the associated shift to strong selection for growth, and how do these affect experimental outcomes? Hence the apparent advantages of *in vitro* systems, in terms of experimental manipulation, may be counterbalanced by other factors relating to 2-D data quality.

There is a second important class of reasons for exploring the use of an *in vivo* biological system such as the liver. Historically, there have been two broad approaches to the mechanistic dissection of biochemical processes in intact cellular systems: genetics (a search for informative mutants) and the use of chemical agents (drugs and chemical toxins). Both approaches help us to understand complex systems by disrupting some specific functional element and showing us the result. With the development of techniques for genetic manipulation and cloning, the genetic approach can be effectively applied either *in vitro* or *in vivo*, although the *in vitro* route is usually quicker. The chemical approach can also be applied to either sort of biological system; here, however, the bulk of consistently acquired information is in experimental animals (rats and mice). While most biologists know a short list of compounds having specific, experimentally useful effects (e.g., inhibitors of protein synthesis, ionophores, polymerase inhibitors, channel blockers, nucleotide analogs, and compounds affecting polymerization of cytoskeletal proteins), there is a much larger number of interesting chemically-induced effects, most of them characterized by toxicologists and pharmacologists in rodent systems. Just as a thorough genetic analysis would involve saturating a genome with mutations, it is possible to imagine a saturating number of drugs, the analysis of whose actions would reveal the complete biochemistry of the cell. While organized drug discovery efforts usually target specific desired effects, the nature of the process, with its dependence on screening large numbers of compounds, necessarily produces many unanticipated effects. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the required broad range of compounds necessary to achieve "biochemical saturation" may be forthcoming; in fact, it may already exist among the hundreds of thousands of compounds that failed to qualify as drugs.

Among organs, the liver is an obvious choice for the study of chemical effects because of its well-known plasticity and responsiveness. The brain appears to be quite plastic (e.g. [7]), but it is a complicated mixture of cell types requiring skillful dissection for most experiments. The kidney, while quite responsive, also presents a potentially confounding mixture of cell types. The liver, by contrast, is made up of one predominant cell type which is easy to solubilize: the hepatocyte, representing more than 95% of its mass. Most importantly, the liver performs many homeostatic functions that require rapid modulation of gene expression. It appears that most chemical agents tested affect gene expression in the liver at some dosage (N. Leigh Anderson, unpublished observations), an interesting contrast to our earlier work with lymphocytes, for example, which seem to be much less responsive. Such results conform to the expectation that cells with a homeostatic, physiological role should be more plastic than cells differentiated for a purpose dependent on the action of a limited number of specific genes.

The liver also allows the parallels between *in vitro* and *in vivo* systems to be examined in detail. Significant progress

has been made in the development of mouse, rat and human hepatocyte culture systems, as well as in precision tissue slices. Using such an array of techniques, it is possible to assemble a matrix of mammalian systems including mouse and rat *in vivo* on one level and mouse, rat and human *in vitro* on a second level, and to compare effects between species and between systems. This approach allows us to draw informed conclusions regarding the biochemical "universality" of biological responses among the mammals and to offer some insight into the validity of *in vitro* approaches for toxicological screening. We believe this data will be necessary if *in vitro* alternatives are to achieve wide usage in government-mandated safety testing of drugs, consumer products and industrial and agricultural chemicals.

A number of interesting studies have been published using 2-D mapping to examine effects in the rodent liver. A number of investigators have made use of the technique to screen for existing genetic variants [8-11] or induced mutations [12-14], mainly in the mouse. This work builds on the wealth of genetic information available on the mouse and its established position as a mammalian mutation-detection system. While some studies of chemical effects have been undertaken in the mouse [15-17], most have used the rat [18-23]. The examination of the cytochrome p-450 system, in particular, has been carried out almost exclusively on the rat [24, 25].

These considerations lead us to conclude that rodent liver offers the best opportunity to systematically examine an array of gene regulation systems, and ultimately to build a predictive model of large-scale mammalian gene control. The basic underlying foundation of such a project is a reliable, reproducible master 2-D pattern of liver, to which ongoing experimental results can be referred. In this paper, we report such a master pattern for the acidic and neutral proteins of rat liver (pattern F344MST3). In future, this master will be supplemented by maps of basic proteins, and analogous maps of mouse and human liver.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Sample preparation

Liver is an ideal sample material for most biochemical studies, including 2-D analysis. A sample is taken of approximately 0.5 g of tissue from the apical end of the left lobe of the liver. Solubilization is effected as rapidly as practical: a delay of 5-15 min appears to cause no major alteration in liver protein composition if the liver pieces are kept cold (e.g., on ice) in the interim. In the solubilization process, the liver sample is weighed, placed in a glass homogenizer (e.g., 15 mL Wheaton); 8 volumes of solubilizing solution*

* The solubilizing solution is composed of 2% NP-40 (Sigma), 9 M urea (analytical grade, e.g., BDH or Bio-Rad), 0.5% dithiothreitol (DTT; Sigma) and 2% carrier ampholytes (pH 9-11 LKB: these come as a 20% stock solution, so 2% final concentration is achieved by making the final solution 10% 9-11 Ampholine by volume). A large batch of solubilizer (several hundred mL) is made and stored frozen at -80°C in aliquots sufficient to provide enough for one day's estimated sample preparation requirement. The solution is never allowed to become warmer than room temperature at any stage during preparation or thawing for use, since heating of concentrated urea solutions can produce contaminants that covalently modify proteins producing artifactual charge shifts. Once thawed, any unused solubilizer is discarded.

added (i.e., 4 mL per 0.5 g tissue) and the mixture is homogenized using first the loose- and then the tight-fit glass pestle. This takes approximately 5 strokes with the pestle and is carried out at room temperature because it would crystallize out in the cold. Once the liver sample is thoroughly homogenized in the solubilizer, it is assumed that all the proteins are denatured (by the chaotropic effect of the urea and NP-40 detergent) and the enzymes inactivated by the high pH (~9.5). Therefore these samples may be kept at room temperature until they can be centrifuged frozen as a group (within several hours of preparation). The samples are centrifuged for 6×10^5 g min (e.g., 500 000 g for 12 min using a Beckman TL-100 centrifuge). The centrifuge rotor is maintained at just below room temperature (e.g., 15–20°C), but not too cold, so as to prevent the precipitation of urea. The centrifuge of choice is a Beckman L-100 because of the sample tube sizes available, but any ultracentrifuge accepting smallish tubes will suffice. When an appropriate centrifuge is not available near the site of sample preparation, samples can be frozen at –80°C and thawed prior to centrifugation and collection of supernatants. Each supernatant is carefully removed following centrifugation and aliquoted into at least 4 clean tubes for storage. This is done by transferring all the supernatant to one clean tube, mixing this gently (to assure homogeneous composition) and then dividing it into 4 aliquots. The aliquots are frozen immediately at –80°C. These multiple aliquots can provide insurance against a failed run or a freezer breakdown.

2. Two-dimensional electrophoresis

Sample proteins are resolved by 2-D electrophoresis using the 20 × 25 cm Iso-Dalt² 2-D gel system [26–29]; produced by LSB and by Hoefer Scientific Instruments, San Francisco) operating with 20 gels per batch. All first-dimensional isoelectric focusing (IEF) gels are prepared using the same single standardized batch of carrier ampholytes BDH 4–8A in the present case, selected by LSB's batch-testing program for rat and mouse database work²²). A 10 µL sample of solubilized liver protein is applied to each gel, and the gels are run for 33 000 to 34 500 volt-hours using a progressively increasing voltage protocol implemented by a programmable high-voltage power supply. An "Angelique" computer-controlled gradient-casting system (produced by LSB) is used to prepare second-dimensional sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) polyacrylamide gradient slab gels in which the top 5% of the gel is 11%T acrylamide, and the lower 95% of the gel varies linearly from 11% to 18%T.

This system has recently been modified so as to employ a commercially available 30.8%T acrylamide/*N,N*'-methylenebisacrylamide prepared solution (thus avoiding the handling of the solid acrylamide monomer) and three additional stock solutions: buffer (made from Sigma pre-set Tris), persulfate and *N,N,N,N*'-tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED). Each gel is identified by a computer-printed filter paper label polymerized into the lower left corner of the gel. First-dimensional IEF tube gels are loaded

directly (as extruded) onto the slab gels without equilibration, and held in place by polyester fabric wedges (Wedgies²³, produced by LSB) to avoid the use of hot agarose. Second-dimensional slab gels are run overnight, in groups of 20, in cooled DALT tanks (10°C) with buffer circulation. All run parameters, reagent source and lot information, and notations of deviation from expected results are entered by the technician responsible on a detailed, multi-page record of the experiment.

2.3 Staining

Following SDS-electrophoresis, slab gels are stained for protein using a colloidal Coomassie Blue G-250 procedure in covered plastic boxes, with 10 gels (totalling approximately 1 L of gel) per box. This procedure (based on the work of Neuboff [30, 31]) involves fixation in 1.5 L of 50% ethanol and 2% phosphoric acid for 2 h, three 30 min washes, each in 2 L of cold tap water, and transfer to 1.5 L of 34% methanol, 17% ammonium sulfate and 2% phosphoric acid for 1 h, followed by the addition of a gram of powdered Coomassie Blue G-250 stain. Staining requires approximately 4 days to reach equilibrium intensity, whereupon gels are transferred to cool tap water and their surfaces rinsed to remove any particulate stain prior to scanning. Gels may be kept for several months in water with added sodium azide. The water washes remove ethanol that would dissolve the stain (and render the system noncolloidal, with high backgrounds). The concentrated ammonium sulfate and methanol solution is diluted by equilibration with the water volume of the gels to automatically achieve the correct final concentrations for colloidal staining. Practical advantages of this staining approach can be summarized as follows: (i) the low, flat background makes computer evaluation of small spots (max OD < 0.02) possible, especially when using laser densitometry; (ii) up to 1500 spots can be reliably detected on many gels (e.g., rat liver) at loadings low enough to preserve excellent resolution; and (iii) reproducibility appears to be very good: at least several hundred spots have coefficients of reproducibility less than 15%. This value is at least as good as previous CBB methods, and significantly better than many silver stain systems.

2.4 Positional standardization

The carbamylated rabbit muscle creatine phosphokinase (CPK) standards [32] are purchased from Pharmacia and BDH. Amino acid compositions, and numbers of residues present in proteins used for internal standardization, are taken from the Protein Identification Resource (PIR) sequence database [33].

2.5 Computer analysis

Stained slab gels are digitized in red light at 134 micron resolution, using either a Molecular Dynamics laser scanner (with pixel sampling) or an Eikonix 78/99 CCD scanner. Raw digitized gel images are archived on high-density DAT tape (or equivalent storage media) and a greyscale video-print prepared from the raw digital image as hard-copy backup of the gel image. Gels are processed using the Kepler²⁴ software system (produced by LSB), a commercially available workstation-based software package built on

²²This material (succeeding certified batches of which are available from Hoefer Scientific Instruments) has the most linear pH gradient produced by any ampholyte tested except for the Pharmacia wide range which has an unacceptable tendency to bind high-molecular weight acidic proteins, causing them to streak.

some of the principles of the earlier TYCHO system [34-41]. Procedure PROC008 is used to yield a spollist giving position, shape and density information for each detected spot. This procedure makes use of digital filtering, mathematical morphology techniques and digital masking to remove the background, and uses full 2-D least-squares optimization to refine the parameters of a 2-D Gaussian shape for each spot. Processing parameters and file locations are stored in a relational database, while various log files detailing operation of the automatic analysis software are archived with the reduced data. The computed resolution and level of Gaussian convergence of each gel are inspected and archived for quality control purposes.

Experiment packages are constructed using the Kepler experiment definition database to assemble groups of 2-D patterns corresponding to the experimental groups (e.g., treated and control animals). Each 2-D pattern is matched to the appropriate "master" 2-D pattern (pattern F344MST3 in the case of Fischer 344 rat liver), thereby providing linkage to the existing rodent protein 2-D databases. The software allows experiments containing hundreds of gels to be constructed and analyzed as a unit, with up to 100 gels displayed on the screen at one time for comparative purposes and multiple pages to accommodate experiments of > 1000 gels. For each treatment, proteins showing significant quantitative differences vs. appropriate controls are selected using group-wise statistical parameters (e.g., Student's *t*-test, Kepler[®] procedure STUDENT). Proteins satisfying various quantitative criteria (such as $P < 0.001$ difference from appropriate controls) are represented as highlighted spots onscreen or on computer-plotted protein maps and stored as spot populations (i.e., logical vectors) in a liver protein database. Quantitative data (spot parameters, statistical or other computed values) are stored as real-valued vectors in the database. Analysis of coregulation is performed using a Pierson product-moment correlation (Kepler procedure CORREL) to determine whether groups of proteins are coordinately regulated by any of the treatments. Such groups can be presented graphically on a protein map, and reported together with the statistical criteria used to assess the level of coregulation. Multivariate statistical analysis (e.g., principal components' analysis) is performed on data exported to SAS (SAS Institute).

2.6 Graphical data output

Graphical results are prepared in GKS and translated within Kepler[®] into output for any of a variety of devices. Linedrawing output is typically prepared as Postscript and printed on an Apple Laserwriter. Detailed maps presented here have been generated using an ultra-high-resolution Postscript-compatible Linotronic output device. Greyscale graphics are reproduced from the workstation screen using a Seikosha videoprinter. Patterns are shown in the standard orientation, with high molecular mass at the top and acidic proteins to the left.

2.7 Experiment LSBC04

In the study described here 12-week-old Charles River male F344 rats were used. Diets were prepared at LSB, based on a Purina 5755M Basal Purified Diet. Lovastatin and cholestyramine were obtained as prescription pharma-

ceuticals, ground and mixed with the diet at concentrations of 0.075% and 1%, respectively. The high cholesterol diet was Purina 5801M-A (5% cholesterol plus 1% sodium cholate in the control diet). Animal work was carried out by Microbiological Associates (Bethesda, MD). Animals were acclimatized for one week on the control diet, fed test or control diets for one week, and sacrificed on day 8. Average daily doses of lovastatin and cholestyramine in appropriate groups were 37 mg/kg/day and 5 g/kg/day, respectively, based on the weight of the food consumed. Liver samples were collected and prepared for 2-D electrophoresis according to the standard liver protocol (homogenization in 8 volumes of 9 M urea, 2% NP-40, 0.5% dithiothreitol, 2% LKB pH 9-11 carrier ampholytes, followed by centrifugation for 30 min at 80000 × *g*). Kidney, brain and plasma samples were frozen. Gels were run as described above, and the data was analyzed using the Kepler[®] system. Gels were scaled, to remove the effect of differences in protein loading, by setting the summed abundances of a large number of matched spots equal for each gel (linear scaling).

3 Results and discussion

3.1 The rat liver protein 2-D map

F344MST3 is a standard 2-D pattern of rat liver proteins, based on the Fischer 344 strain. This pattern was initiated from a single 2-D gel and extensively edited in an experiment comparing it to a range of protein loads, so as to include both small spots and well-resolved representations of high-abundance spots. More than 700 rat liver 2-D patterns have been matched to F344MST3 in a series of drug effects and protein characterization experiments, and numerous new spots (induced by specific drugs, for instance) have been added as a result. A modified version including additional spots present in the Sprague-Dawley outbred rat has also been developed (data not shown). Figure 1 shows a greyscale representation and Fig. 2 a schematic plot of the master pattern. More than 1200 spots are included, most of which are visible on typical gels loaded with 10 µL of solubilized liver protein prepared by the standard method and stained with colloidal Coomassie Blue. Master spot numbers (MSN's) have been assigned to all proteins, and appear in the following figures, each showing one quadrant of the pattern. Figure 3 shows the upper left (acidic, high molecular mass) quadrant, Fig. 4 the upper right (basic, high molecular mass) quadrant, Fig. 5 the lower left (acidic, low molecular mass) quadrant, and Fig. 6 the lower right (basic, low molecular mass) quadrant. The quadrants overlap as an aid to moving between them. The gel position (in 100 micron units), isoelectric point (relative to the CPK internal *p*/standards) and SDS molecular mass (from the calibration curve in Fig. 8) are listed for each spot (Table 1). Because of the precision of the CPK-*p*/values, these parameters can be used to relate spot locations between gel systems more reliably than using *p*/measurements expressed as pH. A major objective of current studies is the identification of all major spots corresponding to known liver proteins, as well as rigorous definitions of subcellular organelle contents. Of particular interest to us is the parallel development of identifications in the rat and mouse liver maps, allowing detailed comparisons of gene expression effects in the two systems. The results of these studies will be presented systematically in a later edition of this database.

we include here a useful series of 22 orienting identifications as an aid to other users of the rat liver pattern (Table 1).

2 Carbamylated charge standards, computed pI's and molecular mass standardization

We have previously shown that the use of a system of close-spaced internal pI markers (made by carbamylating a basic protein) offers an accurate and workable solution to the problem of assigning positions in the pI dimension [32]. The same system, based on 36 protein species made by carbamylating rabbit muscle CPK, has been used here to assign pI's to most rat liver acidic and neutral proteins. The standards were coelectrophoresed with total liver proteins, and the standard spots added to a special version of the master pattern F344MST3. The gel X-coordinates of all liver protein spots lying within the CPK charge train were then transformed into CPK pI positions by interpolation between the positions of immediately adjacent standards (Table 1) using a Kepler³ vector procedure.

It has proven possible to compute fairly accurate pI values for many proteins from the amino acid composition [42]. We have attempted here to test a further elaboration of this approach, in which we computed pI's for the CPK standards themselves, based on our knowledge of the rabbit muscle CPK sequence and the fact that adjacent members of the charge train typically differ by blockage of one additional lysine residue (Table 3). We compared these values to similar computed pI's for an additional set of carbamylated standards made from human hemoglobin beta chains and a series of rat liver and human plasma proteins of known position and sequence (Fig. 7, Table 4). The result demonstrates good concordance between these systems. Two proteins show significant deviations: liver fatty-acid binding protein (FABP; #1 in Table 4) and protein disulphide isomerase (#20 in the table). The FABP spot present on F344MST3 may represent a charge-modified version of a more basic parent spot closer to the expected pI, not resolved in the IEF/SDS gel. Of particular importance is the fact that, by comparing computed pI's of sequenced but unlocated proteins with the CPK pI's, we can assign a probable gel location without making any assumptions regarding the actual gel pH gradient. This offers a useful shortcut, given the vagaries of pH measurement on small diameter IEF gels. We have used this approach to compute the CPK pI's of all rat and mouse proteins in the PIR sequence database, as an aid to protein identification (data not shown).

In order to standardize SDS molecular weight (SDS-MW), we have used a standard curve fitted to a series of identified proteins (Fig. 8). Rather than using molecular mass *per se*, we have elected to use the number of amino acids in the polypeptide chain, as perhaps a better indication of the length of the SDS-coated rod that is sieved by the second dimension slab. The resulting values were multiplied by 113 (the weighted average mass of amino acids in sequenced proteins) to give predicted molecular masses. Because we use gradient slabs, we have not constrained the fit curve to conform to any predetermined model; rather we tried many equations and selected the best using the program "Tablecurve" on a PC. The equation chosen was $y = a + bx + c/x^2$, where y is the number of residues, x is the gel

Y coordinate, a is 511.83, b is -0.2731 and c is 33183801. The resulting fit appears to be fairly good over a broad range of molecular mass.

3.3 An example of rat liver gene regulation: Cholesterol metabolism

Experiment LSB04 was designed as a small-scale test of the regulation of cholesterol metabolism *in vivo* by three agents included in the diet: lovastatin (Mevacor[®], an inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase); cholestyramine (a bile acid sequestrant that has the effect of removing cholesterol from the gut-liver recirculation); and cholesterol itself. The first two agents should lower available cholesterol and the third should raise it, allowing manipulation of relevant gene expression control systems in both directions. Such an experiment offers an interesting test of the 2-D mapping system since most of the pathway enzymes are present in low abundance, many are membrane-bound and difficult to solubilize, and the pathway itself is complex. Approximately 1000 proteins were separated and detected in liver homogenates. Twenty-one proteins were found to be affected by at least one treatment, and these could be divided into several coregulated groups.

3.3.1 MSN 413 (putative cytosolic HMG-CoA synthase) and sets of spots regulated coordinately or inversely

One group of spots (including a spot assigned to the cytosolic HMG-CoA synthase, MSN 413) showed the expected increase in abundance with lovastatin or cholestyramine, the synergistic further increase with lovastatin and cholestyramine, and a dramatic decrease with the high cholesterol diet. Spot number 413 is the most strongly regulated protein in the present experiment, showing a 5- to 10-fold induction after a 1 week treatment with 0.075% lovastatin and 1% cholestyramine in the diet (Figs. 9 and 10). Its expression follows precisely the expectation for an enzyme whose abundance is controlled by the cholesterol level; it is progressively increased from the control levels by cholestyramine, lovastatin and lovastatin plus cholestyramine, and it sinks below the threshold of detection in animals fed the high cholesterol diet. This spot has been tentatively identified as the cytosolic HMG-CoA synthase, based on a reaction with an antiserum to that protein provided by Dr. Michael Greenspan at Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories. This enzyme lies immediately before HMG-CoA reductase in the liver cholesterol biosynthesis pathway, and is known to be co-regulated with it. Spot 413 has an SDS molecular weight of about 54 000 and a CPK pI of -11.4, in reasonably close agreement with a molecular weight of 57300 and a CPK pI of -15.7 computed from the known sequence of the hamster enzyme [43].

Using a classical product-moment correlation test (Kepler procedure CORREL), a series of five additional spots was found to be coregulated with 413. The level of correlation was exceedingly high (> 95%). Two of these, 1250 and 933, are at similar molecular weights and approximately one charge more acidic than 413 (Fig. 9), indicating that they may be covalently modified forms of the 413 polypeptide. This suspicion is strengthened by the observation that both spots are also stained by the antibody to cytosolic HMG-CoA synthase. The remaining three correlated spots appear

to comprise an additional related pair (1253 and 1001) of around 40 kDa and a single spot (1119) of around 28 kDa. Because these two presumed proteins are present at substantially lower abundances than 413, and because the cytosolic HMG-CoA synthase is reported to consist of only one type of polypeptide, they are likely to represent other, very tightly coregulated enzymes. A second group of six spots was selected based on a regulatory pattern close to the inverse of that for spot 413 (MSN's 34, 79, 178, 182, 204, 347; data not shown). For these proteins, the lowest level of expression occurs with exposure to lovastatin plus cholestyramine and the highest level upon exposure to the high-cholesterol diet. Spots 182 and 79 are highly correlated and lie about one charge apart at the same molecular weight; they may thus be isoforms of a single protein. The other four spots probably represent additional enzymes or subunits.

3.3.2 MSN 235 and coregulated spots

A third group of five spots, mainly comprised of mitochondrial proteins including putative mitochondrial HMG-CoA synthase spots, showed a modest induction by lovastatin alone, but little or no effect with any of the other treatments (including the combination of lovastatin and cholestyramine; Fig. 12). This result is intriguing because lovastatin was expected to affect only the regulation of enzymes of cholesterol synthesis, which is entirely extra-mitochondrial. Three of the spots (235, 134, 144) form a closely-packed triad at approximately 30 kDa, and are likely to represent isoforms of one protein. All three spots are stained by an antibody to the mitochondrial form of HMG-CoA synthase obtained from Dr. Greenspan. Subcellular fractionation indicates a mitochondrial location. The other two spots (633 at about 38 kDa and 724 at about 69 kDa) are each present at lower abundance than the members of the triad.

3.3.3 An example of an anti-synergistic effect

A sixth spot (367) shows strong induction by lovastatin (two- to threefold), and about half as much induction with lovastatin plus cholestyramine, but without sharing the animal-animal heterogeneity pattern of the 235-set (Fig. 13). This protein is also mitochondrial, and represents the clearest example of an anti-synergistic effect of lovastatin and cholestyramine. The existence of such an effect demonstrates that lovastatin and cholestyramine do not act exclusively through the same regulatory pathway.

3.3.4 Complexity of the cholesterol synthesis pathway

Taken together, these results suggest that treatment with lovastatin alone can affect both cytosolic and mitochondrial pathways using HMG-CoA, while cholestyramine, on the other hand, either alone or in combination with lovastatin, produces a strong effect on the putative cytosolic pathway, but little or no effect on the putative mitochondrial pathway. An explanation for this difference may lie in lovastatin's effect on levels of HMG-CoA and related precursor compounds that are exchanged between the cytosol and the mitochondrion, whereas cholestyramine should affect only the cytosolic pathways directly controlled by cholesterol and bile acid levels. It remains to be explained why some

proteins of the putative mitochondrial pathway are so much more variable in their expression in all groups. An examination of all the coregulated groups suggests that quantitative statistical techniques can extract a wealth of interesting information from large sets of reproducible gels. The abundance of spots in the 413 coregulation group, for example, shows an amazing level of concordance in their relative expression among the five individuals of the lovastatin and cholestyramine treatment group. This effect is not due to differences in total protein loading, since they have already been removed by scaling, and since proteins with quite different regulation patterns can be demonstrated (e.g., Fig. 13). Such effects raise the possibility that many gene coregulation sets may be revealed through the study of a sufficiently large population of control animals (i.e., without any experimental manipulation). This approach, exploiting natural biological variation in protein expression instead of drug effects, offers an important incentive for the construction of a large library of control animal patterns.

4 Conclusions

Because of the widespread use of rat liver in both basic biochemistry and in toxicology, there is a long-term need for a comprehensive database of liver proteins. The rat liver master pattern presented here has proven to be an accurate representation of this system, having been matched to more than 700 gels to date. As the number of proteins identified and the number of compounds tested for gene expression effects grows, we expect this database to contribute valuable insights into gene regulation. Its practical utility in several areas of mechanistic toxicology is already being demonstrated.

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6 Addendum 1: Figures 1-13

Environ Health Perspect 100: 911-914 (1992)

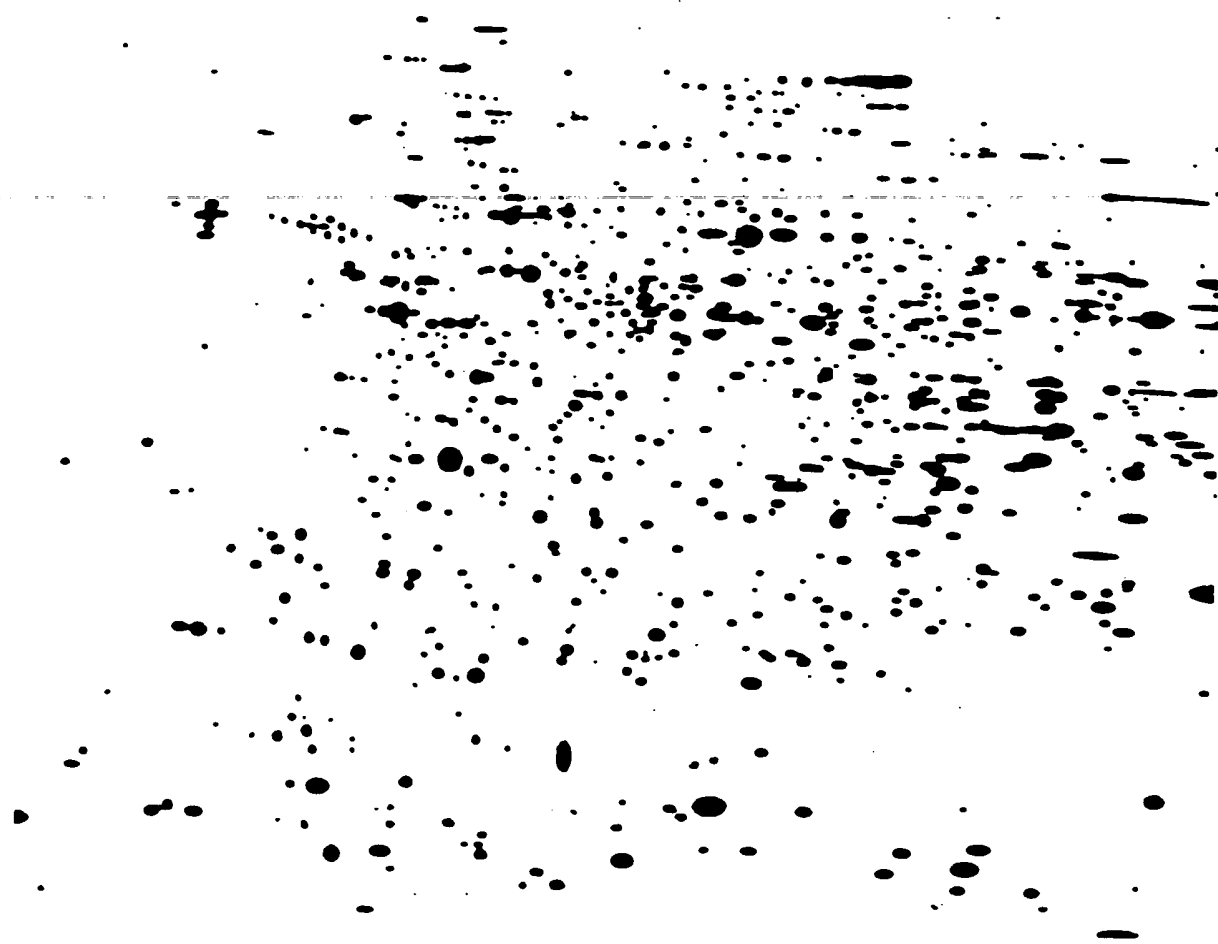


Figure 1. Synthetic representation of the standard rat liver 2-D master pattern, rendered as a greyscale image using a videoprinter.

Schem
Trans.

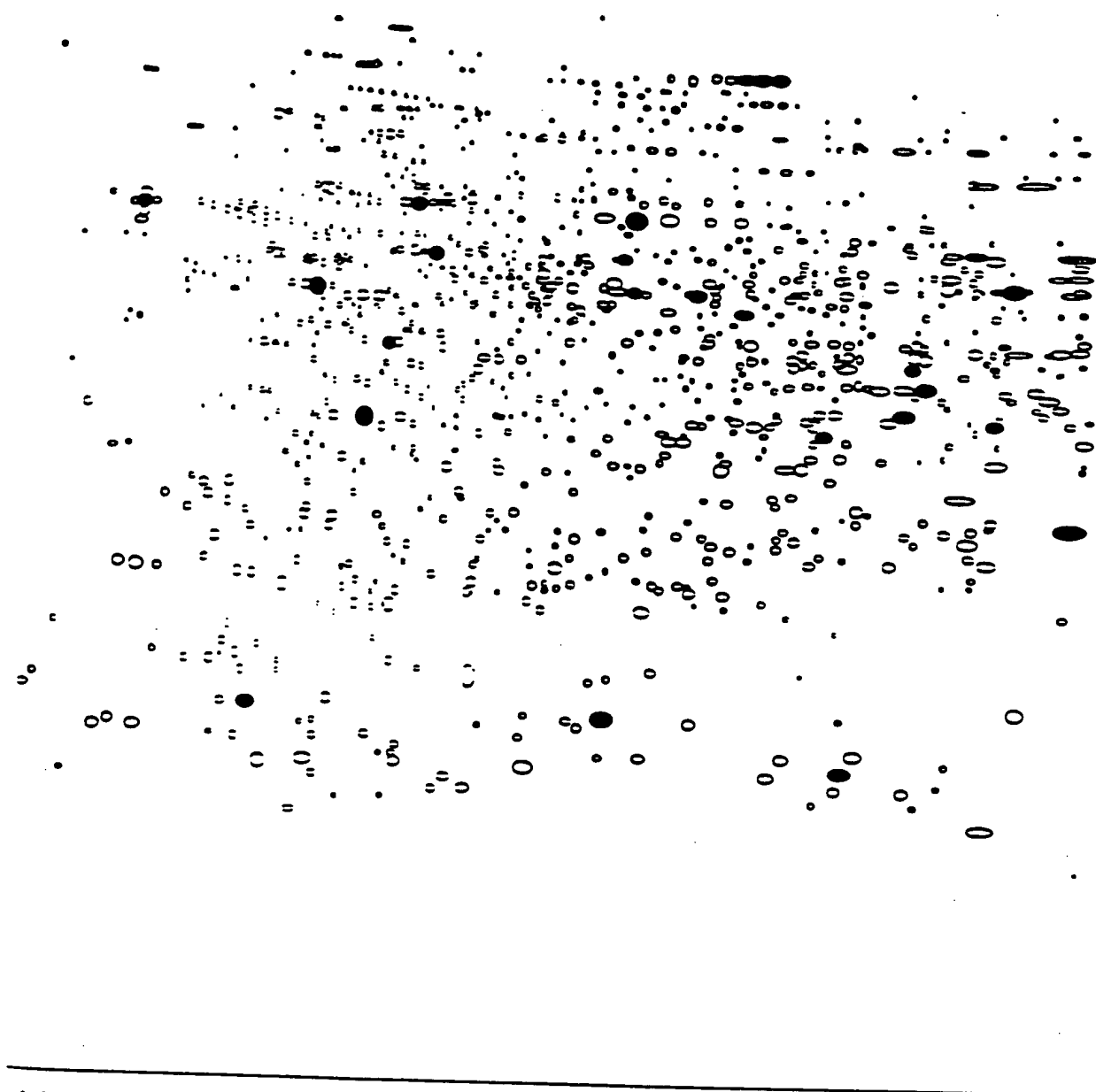


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of the master pattern (the same as Fig. 1), useful as an aid in relating specific areas of Fig. 1 and the following detailed prints.

1

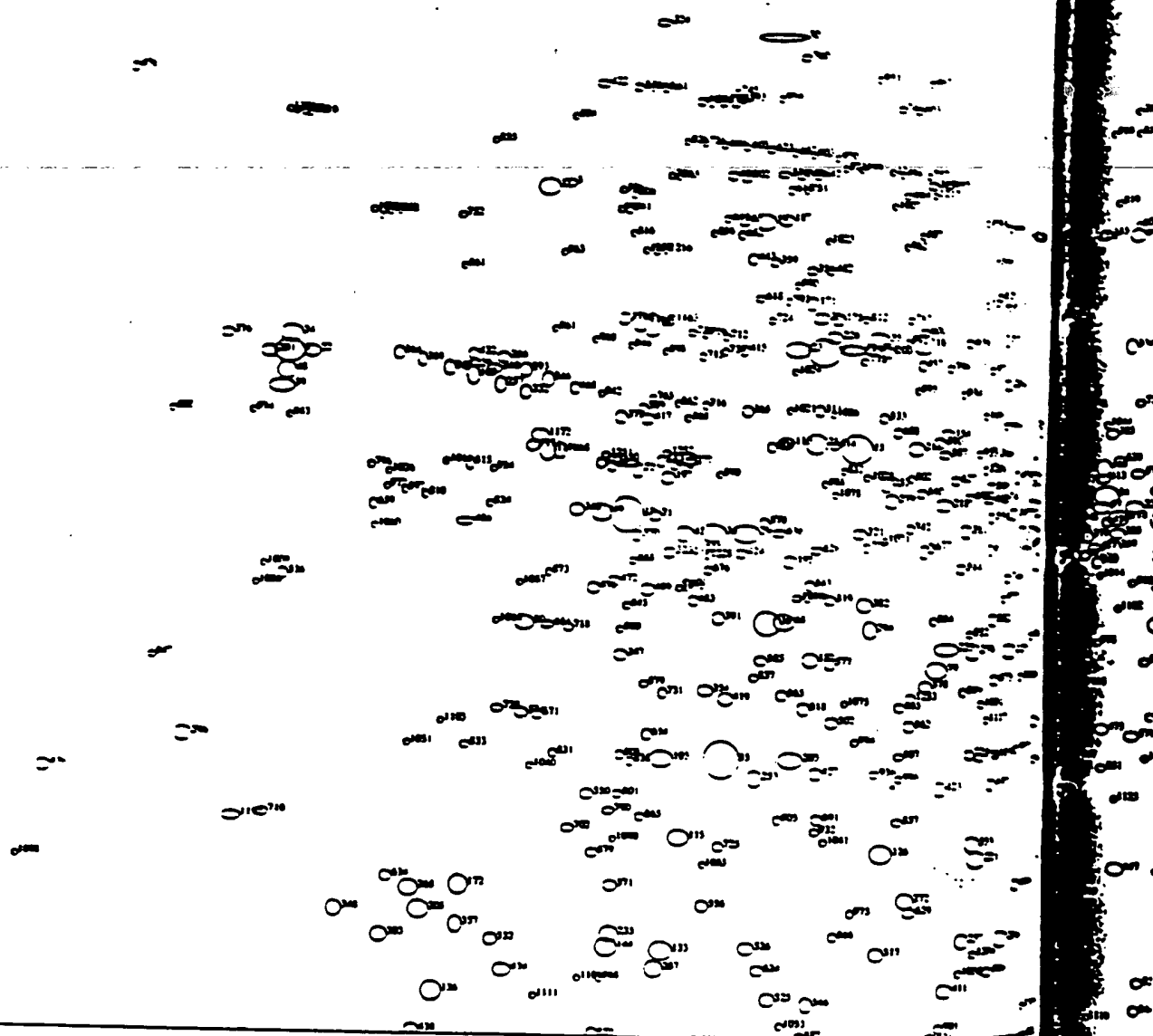
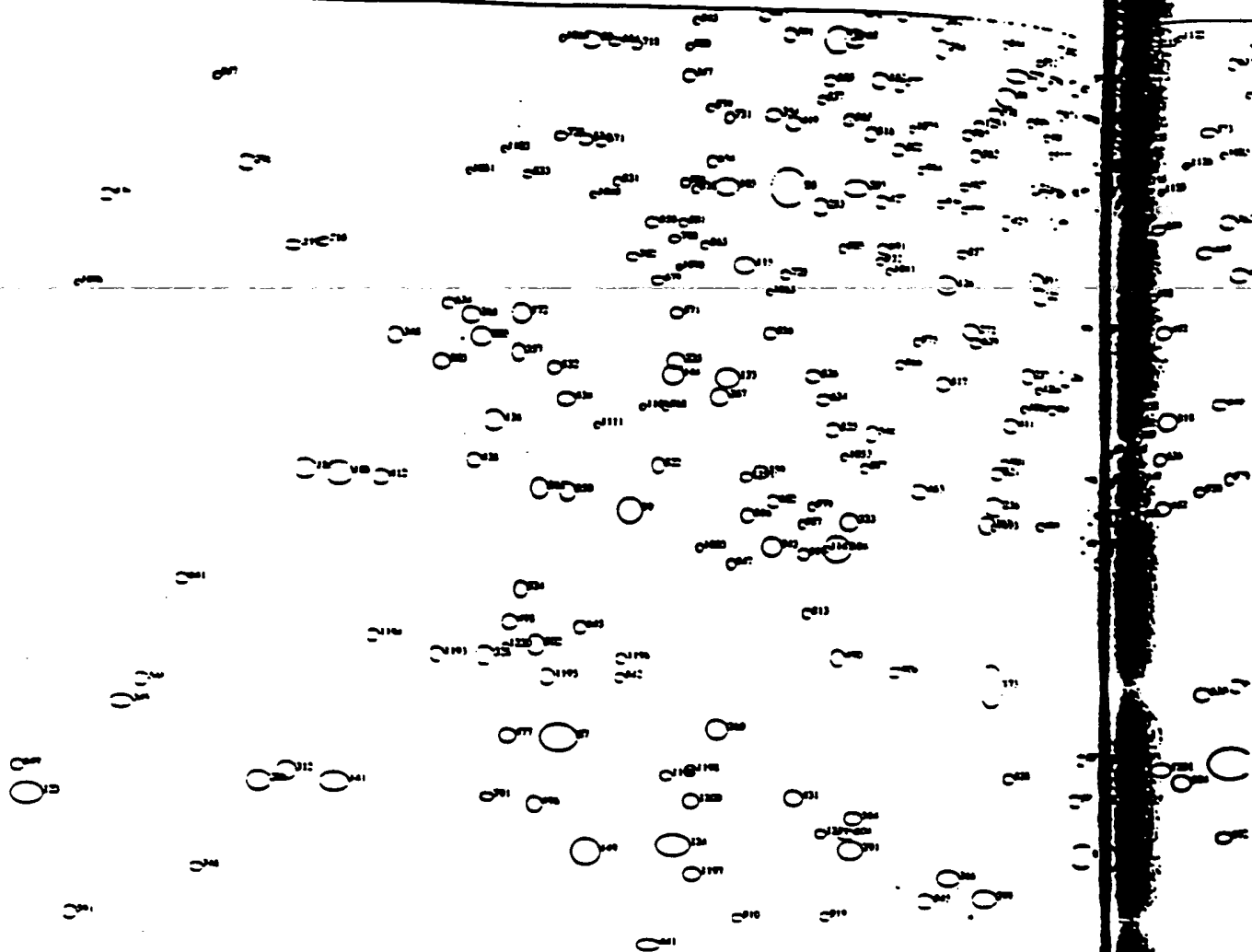


Figure 3. Upper left (high molecular weight, acidic) quadrant (Q1) of the rat liver map, showing spot numbers.

4. Up



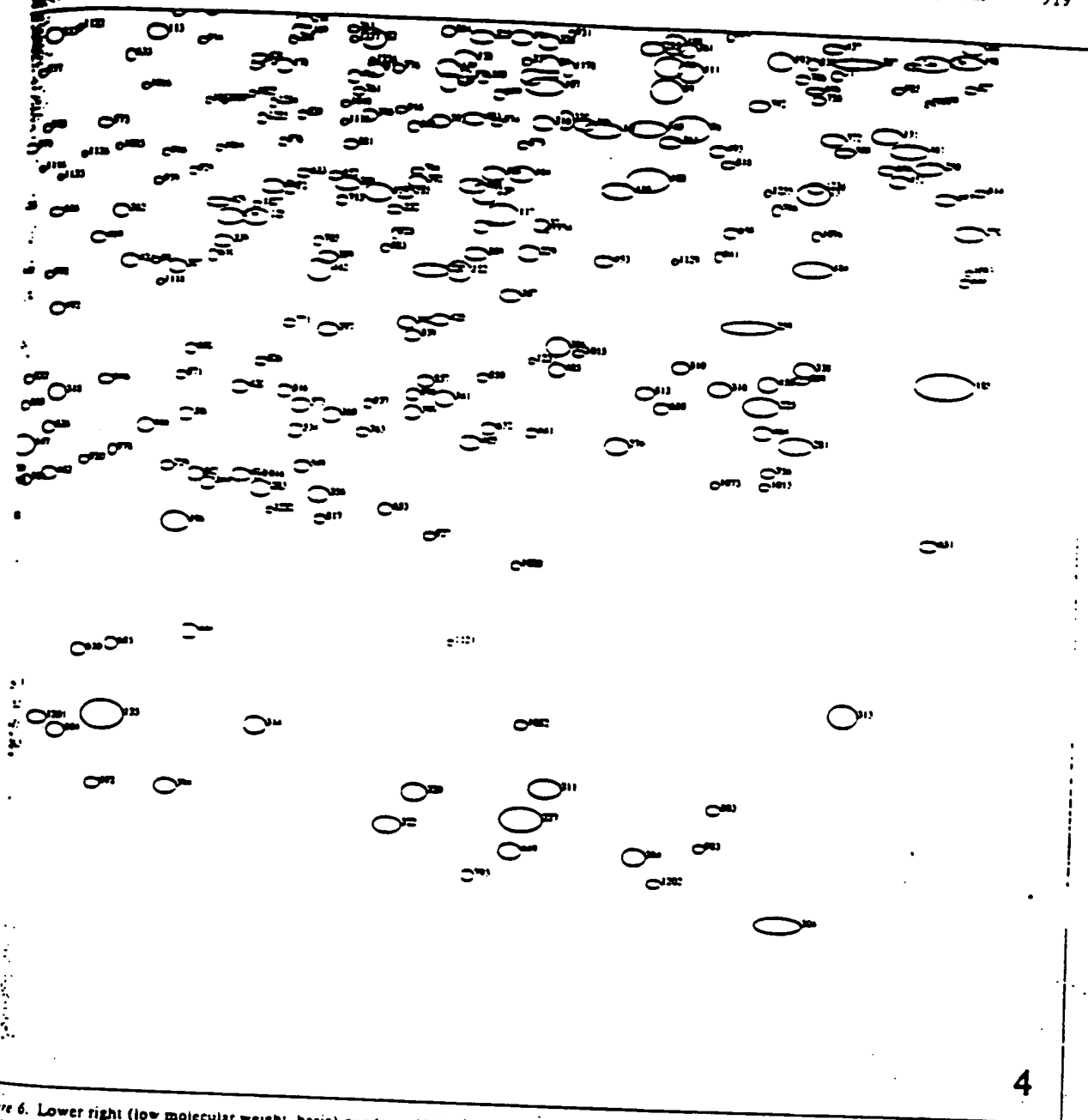
Figure 4. Upper right (high molecular weight, basic) quadrant (#2) of the rat liver map, showing spot numbers.



3

Figure 5. Lower left (low molecular weight, acidic) quadrant (#3) of the rat liver map, showing spot numbers.

Figure 6. Lower right



4

Fig. 6. Lower right (low molecular weight, basic) quadrant (94) of the rat liver map, showing spot numbers.

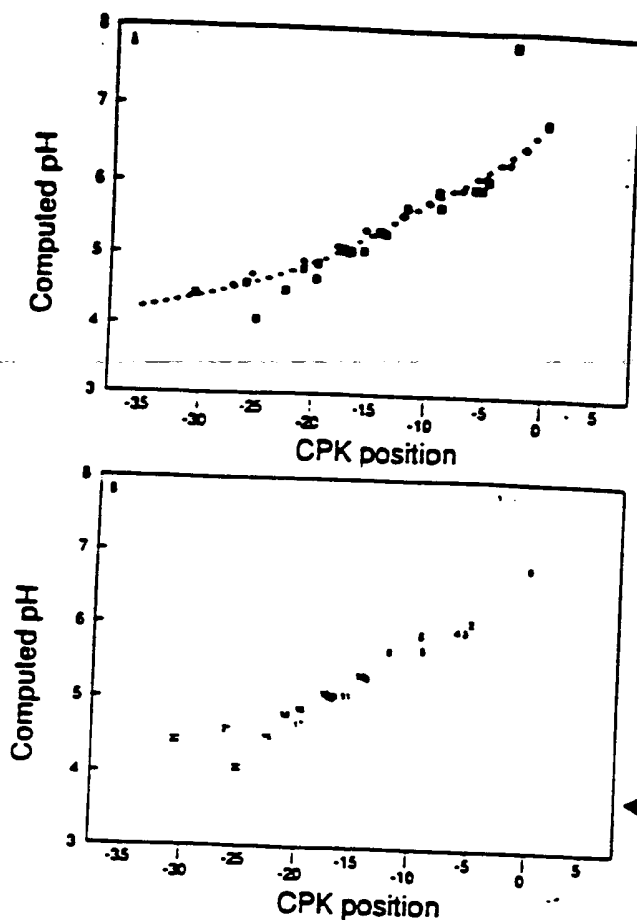


Figure 7. (a) Plot of computed isoelectric point versus gel λ -position for two sets of carbamylated standard proteins (rabbit muscle CPK (—) and human hemoglobin β chain, filled diamonds) and several other proteins (shaded squares). (b) The identities of the various proteins represented by the squares are indicated by the numbers in corresponding positions on (a); these refer to Table 4.

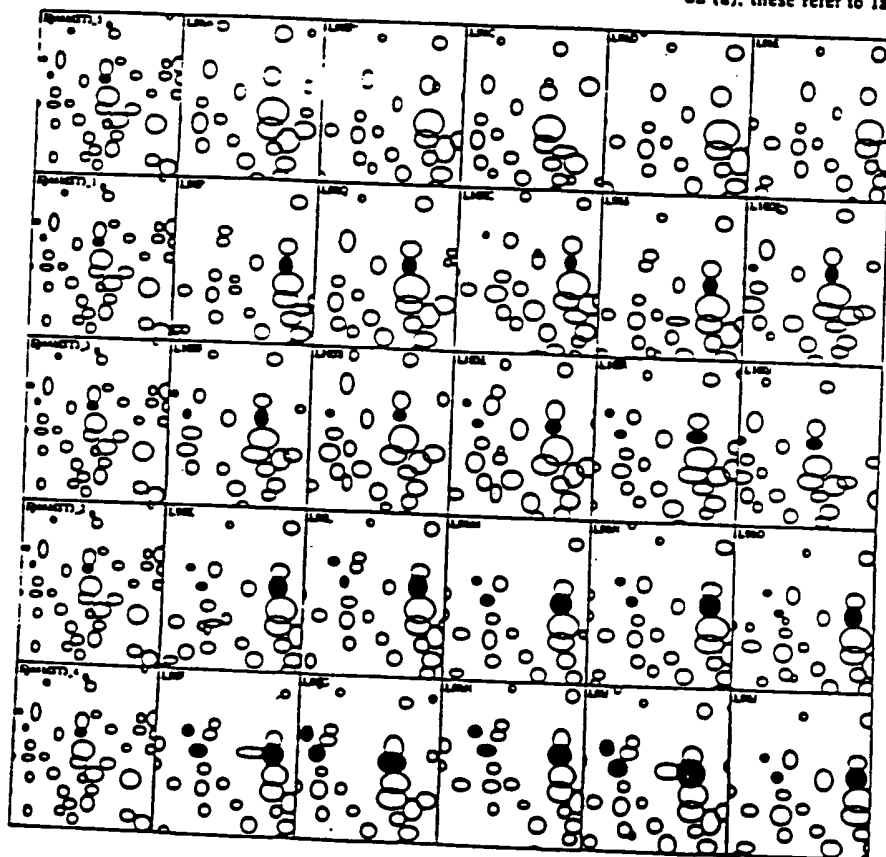


Figure 9. Montage showing effects in the region of MSN:413. The montage shows a small window into one portion of the 2-D pattern, one row of windows for each experimental group, and one panel for each gel in the experiment. The left-most pattern in each row is a group-specific copy of the master pattern followed by the patterns for the five individual rats in the group. The highlighted protein spots (filled circles) are spot 413 (on the right of each panel; identified as cytosolic HMG-CoA synthase) and two modified forms of it (1250 and 933). From the top, the rows (experimental groups) are: high cholesterol controls, cholestyramine, lovastatin, and lovastatin plus cholestyramine.

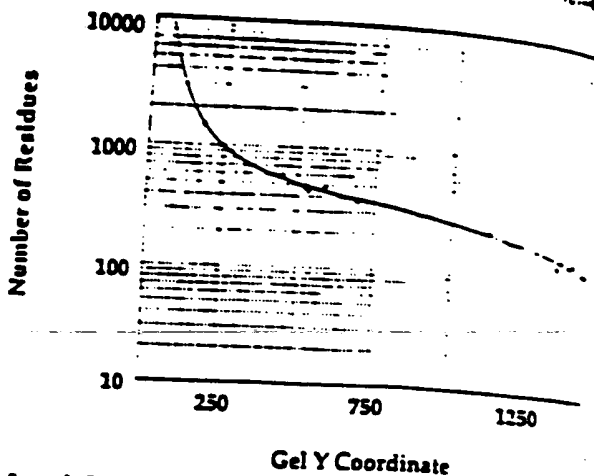


Figure 6. Plot of number of amino acids versus gel λ -position, with fitted curve used to predict molecular mass of unidentified proteins

Regulation of Rat Liver 413

(Putative Cytosolic HMG-CoA Synthase, 53kd)
Test Compounds in Diet

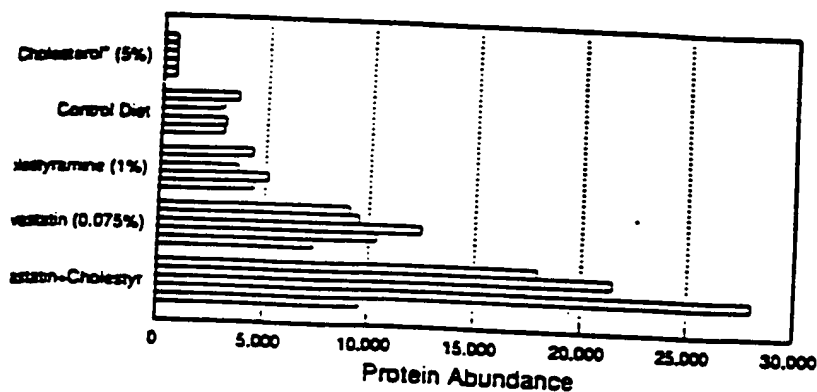


Figure 10. Bargraph showing the quantitative effects of various treatments on the abundance of MSN:413 (cytosolic HMG-CoA synthase) in the gels of Fig. 9.

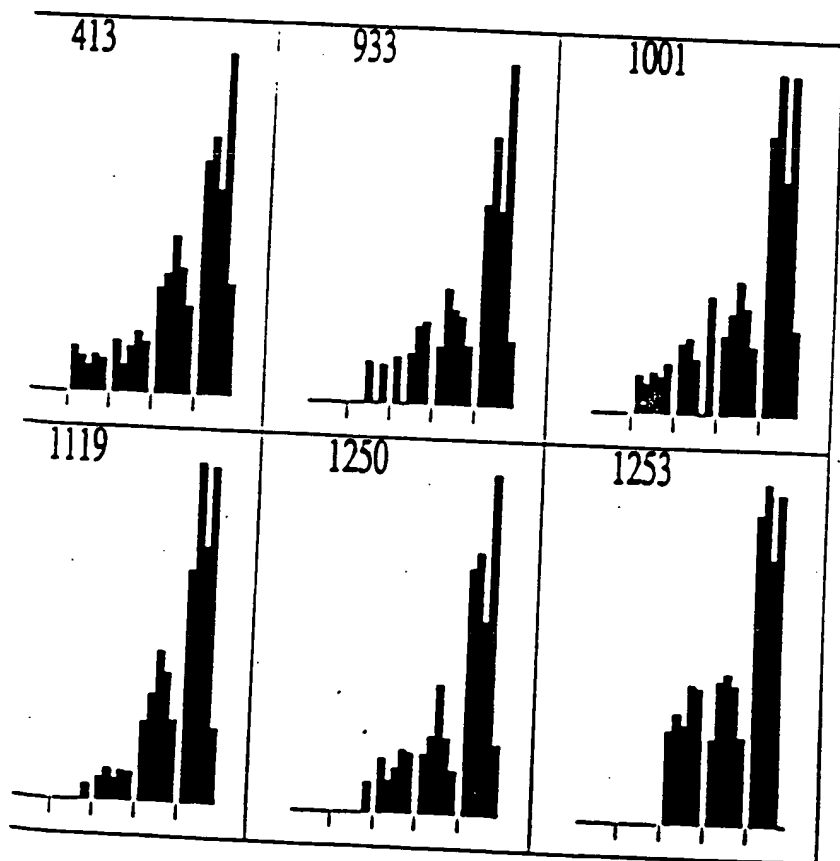


Figure 11. Bargraphs of a series of six coregulated spots including MSN:413. In the bargraphs, the abundances of the appropriate spot (master spot number shown at the top of the panel) in each animal are shown. The five five-animal groups are in the order (left to right): high cholesterol, controls, cholestyramine, lovastatin, and lovastatin plus cholestyramine. Each bar within a group represents one experimental animal liver (one 2-D gel). Note the correlated expression of the 6 spots, especially in the two far right (most strongly induced) groups.

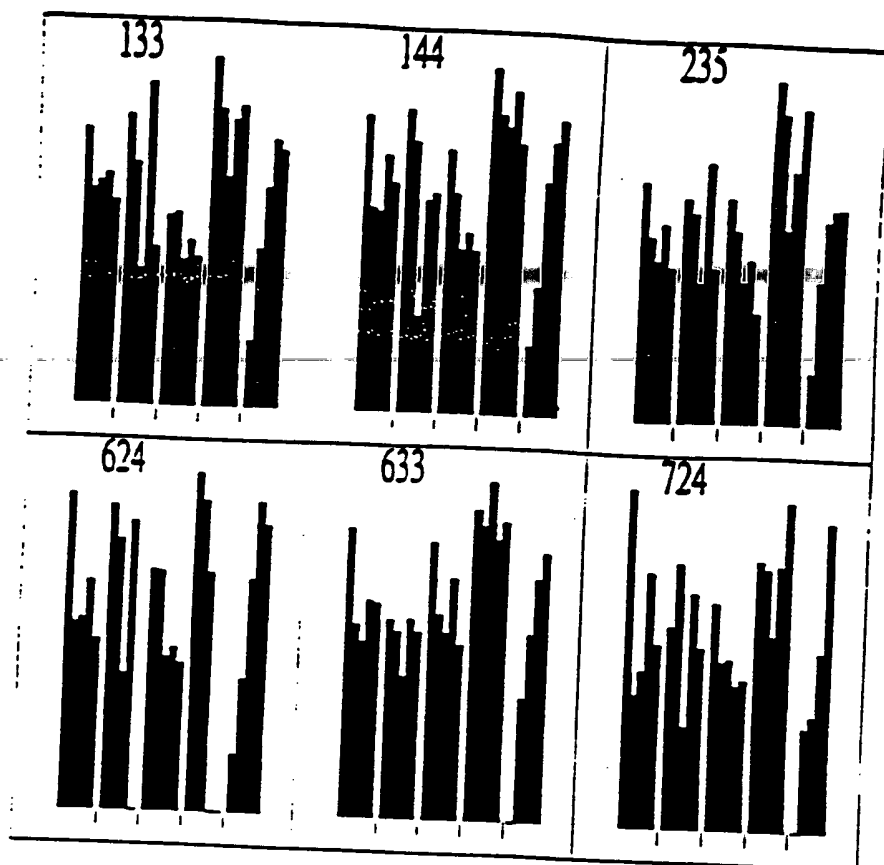


Figure 12. Data on a second coregulated group of spots, presented as in Fig. 11. The fourth experimental group (lovastatin) shows a modest induction, while the fifth group (lovastatin plus cholestyramine) does not.

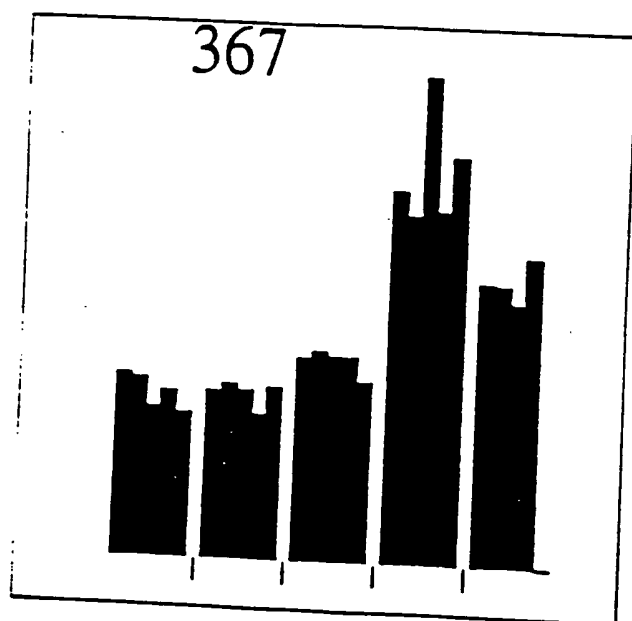


Figure 13. Data on spot MSN:367, presented as in Fig. 11. This protein shows unambiguously the anti-synergistic effect of lovastatin and cholestyramine (fifth group) as compared to lovastatin (fourth group). This response contrasts strongly with the regulation pattern seen in Fig. 11.

Table 1. Master table of proteins in the rat liver database^{a1}

MSN	X	Y	CPK _{ref}	SOS _{SW}	MSN	X	Y	CPK _{ref}	SOS _{SW}	MSN	X	Y	CPK _{ref}	SOS _{SW}
3	311	434	<-35.0	63,800	85	1119	536	-9.9	53,800	174	1364	183	-6.7	162,800
5	568	263	-24.3	102,800	86	1731	756	-2.0	40,700	175	825	383	-15.7	69,300
8	812	426	-16.0	64,800	87	1033	586	-11.4	51,600	177	1582	553	-3.6	52,800
11	549	288	-25.2	191,000	88	1405	565	-6.1	51,700	178	1321	710	-7.2	43,000
15	845	520	-15.3	55,200	89	578	1148	-23.8	25,000	179	1088	615	-10.4	48,300
17	629	589	-21.6	50,000	90	2004	528	>0.0	53,700	180	1866	567	-0.5	51,800
18	806	414	-14.0	65,300	101	1106	623	-10.1	47,900	181	411	285	-32.1	91,200
19	755	298	-17.5	90,200	102	482	455	-28.5	61,300	182	804	730	-16.2	42,000
20	649	403	-20.9	67,900	103	665	830	-20.2	37,300	184	1880	806	-0.6	34,500
21	1204	448	-8.7	62,100	104	773	1182	-17.0	23,800	185	1997	1017	>0.0	29,800
22	332	434	<-35.0	63,800	105	312	1117	<-35.0	26,100	186	279	1113	<-35.0	26,300
23	787	424	-16.6	65,000	106	1769	509	-1.5	56,100	187	773	296	-17.0	90,800
24	313	417	<-35.0	65,000	107	1585	720	-3.6	42,500	188	1538	807	-4.2	38,400
25	807	516	-16.1	55,500	108	1862	807	-2.4	38,300	189	1560	674	-3.9	44,900
27	1184	524	-9.0	54,800	109	1482	583	-4.8	49,700	192	1818	687	-0.9	44,200
28	1263	446	-8.0	62,400	110	778	518	-16.9	55,500	193	1489	555	-5.0	52,400
29	743	605	-17.8	49,000	111	1728	700	-2.0	43,500	194	1380	286	-6.4	101,800
30	768	112	-17.2	348,600	113	1191	680	-8.9	44,500	195	784	632	-16.7	47,300
32	1216	417	-8.6	66,000	114	1288	185	-7.5	160,800	196	1227	1185	-8.4	23,700
33	1145	445	-9.5	62,500	115	682	807	-19.6	34,100	197	667	553	-20.1	52,600
34	1037	565	-11.3	52,400	116	1146	610	-8.5	48,700	198	2006	681	>0.0	44,500
35	863	412	-14.9	66,600	117	1548	848	-4.1	36,500	199	1711	674	-2.2	44,900
36	712	606	-18.7	48,900	118	1050	577	-11.1	50,800	200	872	434	-14.7	65,000
38	763	684	-17.3	43,800	120	1530	828	-4.3	37,400	201	292	435	<-35.0	63,700
39	304	470	<-35.0	59,800	121	838	423	-15.4	65,200	202	736	253	-18.0	107,800
41	1165	589	-9.2	51,400	122	1572	712	-3.8	42,800	203	786	829	-16.7	37,400
42	684	607	-19.6	48,800	123	23	1433	<-35.0	15,300	204	1224	589	-8.5	50,000
43	1318	589	-7.3	50,000	124	621	1474	-21.9	13,900	205	439	983	-30.9	31,100
44	1924	362	-0.1	74,600	125	1298	862	-7.5	36,000	206	1994	571	>0.0	51,300
46	1203	586	-8.7	50,200	126	872	821	-14.7	33,500	207	1895	687	-0.3	44,200
47	1391	447	-6.3	62,300	127	1000	717	-12.0	42,600	208	240	1418	<-35.0	15,800
48	309	454	<-35.0	61,500	128	1229	311	-8.4	86,100	210	1700	499	-2.3	57,000
49	605	587	-22.5	50,100	129	1422	832	-5.8	37,300	211	902	517	-14.1	55,400
50	621	535	-21.8	53,800	130	1776	499	-1.4	57,000	213	1087	684	-10.4	44,400
51	1113	522	-10.0	55,000	131	1830	757	-0.1	40,700	214	1340	668	-7.0	45,200
52	1820	498	-0.9	57,000	132	660	537	-20.4	53,800	215	1561	495	-3.5	57,300
53	725	177	-18.3	170,800	133	666	1019	-20.2	29,700	216	1585	755	-3.6	40,700
54	2001	500	>0.0	56,900	134	1271	862	-7.9	36,000	217	1159	393	-9.3	69,300
55	722	830	-18.4	37,300	135	1161	1389	-9.3	16,800	218	831	572	-13.5	51,200
56	678	533	-19.8	54,100	136	453	1063	-29.7	28,100	219	713	177	-18.7	170,500
57	1682	302	-2.5	89,000	137	1858	823	-0.6	37,700	220	1479	911	-4.9	33,900
58	1091	580	-10.3	50,600	138	1504	687	-4.6	43,700	221	965	927	-12.8	33,300
59	1171	585	-9.2	50,300	139	1488	707	-4.8	43,200	222	934	716	-13.5	42,700
60	1400	624	-6.2	47,800	140	1689	756	-2.4	40,700	225	1812	1045	-1.0	28,800
61	1853	508	-0.6	56,200	141	311	1417	<-35.0	15,800	226	821	411	-15.8	66,800
62	1888	567	-0.4	51,500	142	1366	915	-6.7	33,800	227	1586	1483	-3.6	13,600
65	735	297	-18.1	90,500	143	1429	346	-5.7	77,900	228	1065	567	-10.8	51,600
66	1263	312	-8.0	85,900	144	615	1017	-22.1	29,800	229	1577	890	-3.7	34,800
67	1252	407	-8.1	67,300	145	2006	566	>0.0	51,600	230	1458	496	-5.2	57,300
68	779	682	-16.8	43,900	146	2006	518	>0.0	55,300	232	1440	849	-5.5	36,500
69	1064	296	-10.8	90,800	147	1070	1108	-10.7	26,500	234	1692	489	-2.4	57,900
71	656	589	-20.6	50,000	148	1347	578	-6.9	50,800	235	618	1004	-22.0	30,300
72	638	545	-21.2	53,100	149	541	1481	-25.7	13,700	236	920	1138	-13.7	25,400
73	1582	583	-3.6	50,400	150	1645	760	-2.8	40,500	237	952	1008	-13.1	30,200
74	1570	556	-3.8	52,300	151	1269	236	-7.9	117,000	238	1611	541	-3.2	53,500
75	1264	621	-8.0	48,000	152	1507	911	-4.5	33,900	239	1489	720	-4.8	42,500
76	1338	564	-7.0	51,800	153	1722	448	-2.1	62,100	240	501	448	-27.7	62,100
77	1833	363	-0.8	74,400	154	832	503	-13.5	56,600	241	1820	569	-0.9	51,400
78	1767	565	-1.5	51,700	155	1031	294	-11.4	91,400	242	1357	658	-6.8	45,800
79	925	738	-13.6	41,600	156	1970	684	>0.0	44,400	243	711	1182	-18.7	23,800
80	534	698	-26.1	43,600	157	1258	183	-8.1	162,400	244	1855	621	-0.6	48,000
81	1811	363	-1.0	74,500	158	1275	417	-7.8	65,900	245	1189	474	-8.9	59,300
82	1412	681	-6.0	44,500	159	1663	820	-2.6	37,800	246	551	459	-25.1	61,000
83	1471	347	-5.0	77,500	160	1034	527	-11.4	54,600	247	1348	604	-6.9	49,100
84	1662	563	-2.7	51,800	161	1953	771	>0.0	40,000	248	460	448	-29.3	62,100
85	1596	479	-3.4	58,900	162	1020	1482	-11.6	13,700	249	1733	451	-1.9	61,800
86	1817	301	-0.9	89,100	164	1566	806	-3.8	38,400	250	1974	788	>0.0	39,200
87	516	1371	-27.0	17,400	166	1905	565	-0.2	51,700	251	808	392	-16.1	69,500
88	1589	696	-3.5	43,600	167	1340	181	-7.0	164,900	252	874	553	-14.6	52,500
89	1706	719	-2.2	42,500	168	1506	583	-4.6	50,400	253	753	848	-17.6	36,500
90	651	329	-20.8	81,700	169	1338	678	-7.0	44,700	254	995	450	-12.1	61,900
91	1415	710	-6.0	43,000	170	1969	541	>0.0	53,500	255	1690	679	-2.4	44,600
92	1773	545	-1.4	53,200	171	800	378	-16.3	71,800	256	994	1006	-12.1	30,200
93	1338	446	-7.0	62,300	172	476	958	-28.7	32,100	257	508	464	-27.4	60,400
94	1708	696	-2.2	43,700	173	919	1314	-13.7	19,300	258	1517	820	-4.4	37,800

^{a1} Master table of proteins in the rat liver database, showing spot number, gel position (x and y), isoelectric point relative to CPK standards, and predicted molecular mass (from the standard curve of Fig. 8).

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MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMW	MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMW	MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMW	X
250	1796	861	-1.1	31,800	345	1008	578	-11.9	50,800	426	1296	704	-7.6	43,200	800
260	861	1361	-20.4	17,700	346	1095	640	-10.3	46,800	427	810	843	-16.0	43,200	1090
261	1725	679	-2.0	44,800	347	625	728	-21.7	42,000	428	1565	303	-3.9	36,800	1690
262	486	1127	-28.0	25,800	348	361	983	-35.3	31,100	429	1259	847	-8.0	88,700	945
263	1063	172	-10.9	177,400	349	110	1343	-35.0	18,300	430	1253	562	-8.1	36,800	481
265	1390	873	-4.3	45,000	350	821	1130	-26.7	25,700	431	734	1426	-18.1	15,800	1334
266	810	437	-27.3	63,400	351	912	619	-13.9	48,100	432	483	433	-28.5	63,800	864
267	680	1038	-20.4	29,000	352	1574	830	-3.7	54,300	434	518	1041	-26.9	28,800	798
268	430	861	-31.0	31,800	353	981	912	-12.9	33,800	435	1020	1170	-11.6	24,300	822
269	1044	806	-11.2	48,900	354	706	762	-18.9	40,400	436	1122	196	-9.8	147,800	632
270	2018	853	-0.0	36,300	355	1450	830	-6.3	37,300	437	1870	673	-0.5	45,800	1332
271	857	422	-15.0	65,200	356	1374	1152	-6.5	24,900	438	435	1102	-31.0	26,700	5803
272	896	968	-14.2	31,700	357	474	987	-28.7	30,600	439	86	847	-35.0	36,800	1180
274	1292	712	-7.6	42,800	358	786	346	-16.3	77,800	440	1740	544	-1.8	53,200	479
275	1350	580	-6.9	49,900	359	784	338	-17.3	79,400	441	509	1571	-22.8	10,800	766
276	1670	1089	-2.6	27,100	360	1384	1068	-6.4	27,800	442	743	335	-17.8	80,100	747
277	688	538	-19.4	53,700	361	1713	789	-2.1	40,100	446	801	668	-16.2	45,200	1170
278	861	718	-13.0	42,600	362	1161	859	-8.3	36,100	447	1050	826	-11.1	33,300	1802
279	879	570	-14.5	51,300	363	914	1156	-13.8	24,800	448	1245	1298	-8.2	19,800	1728
281	1848	1084	-0.7	27,300	364	412	435	-32.0	63,700	449	1576	1516	-3.7	12,800	507
282	1505	525	-4.6	54,800	365	741	486	-17.9	58,200	450	1818	1021	-0.9	29,800	870
283	1313	1147	-7.3	25,100	366	878	1803	-14.6	13,000	451	1084	440	-10.3	63,100	1347
284	1314	829	-7.3	37,400	367	1580	935	-3.9	33,000	452	1945	802	-0.0	32,100	1513
285	1332	408	-7.1	67,200	368	983	820	-12.4	55,200	453	1852	884	-2.8	34,800	308
286	1277	652	-7.8	46,100	369	434	441	-31.0	63,000	454	1403	500	-6.1	58,800	1851
288	1391	824	-6.3	37,800	370	639	610	-21.2	48,700	456	1394	718	-6.3	42,800	1463
289	1147	579	-8.5	50,700	371	1587	880	-3.6	36,100	457	905	436	-14.0	63,800	809
290	925	511	-13.6	55,900	372	1875	782	-0.5	40,400	459	1038	581	-11.3	50,800	625
291	787	1476	-16.6	13,900	373	1351	1059	-6.8	28,300	460	1598	294	-3.4	91,400	1164
292	1462	818	-5.1	37,800	374	1506	715	-4.6	42,700	461	1528	863	-4.3	35,800	803
293	531	445	-26.3	62,000	375	1823	532	-0.9	54,200	462	1098	1137	-10.2	25,400	1259
294	860	698	-14.9	43,600	376	254	417	-35.0	65,900	463	849	1125	-15.2	25,800	856
295	1162	609	-9.3	48,700	377	1409	583	-6.1	50,400	464	1814	1072	-0.9	27,800	803
296	218	814	-35.0	38,000	378	621	484	-21.8	57,500	465	1388	481	-6.3	58,700	1162
297	1377	979	-6.5	31,300	379	1017	595	-11.7	49,600	466	1194	1084	-8.9	27,300	128
299	913	1523	-13.9	12,400	381	953	598	-13.1	49,400	468	577	457	-23.9	60,100	1355
300	2012	667	-0.0	45,300	382	856	674	-15.0	44,900	469	1140	888	-8.6	34,900	895
301	702	178	-19.0	189,200	383	1252	258	-8.1	105,300	470	1797	524	-1.1	54,800	1389
302	484	1280	-28.1	20,400	384	1689	1518	-2.3	12,500	471	1293	1133	-7.6	25,800	982
303	403	1008	-32.6	30,100	385	1042	483	-11.2	57,500	472	618	655	-21.9	46,000	1125
304	1843	1585	-0.7	10,300	386	1490	583	-4.7	50,400	473	2009	299	-0.0	89,800	705
305	1049	563	-11.1	49,800	387	1554	603	-4.0	49,100	474	1205	215	-8.7	131,300	1477
306	1608	989	-3.3	30,900	388	1183	404	-8.9	67,700	475	1035	788	-11.4	39,200	880
307	1219	916	-8.5	33,700	389	1374	902	-6.5	34,300	476	180	155	-35.0	207,800	700
308	1627	755	-3.0	40,700	390	1456	969	-5.2	31,700	477	469	1370	-28.9	17,400	1028
309	1524	892	-4.4	34,700	391	718	680	-18.5	44,000	478	509	662	-22.8	45,800	868
310	1789	1028	-1.5	29,400	392	1799	732	-1.1	41,900	479	1009	540	-11.8	53,800	789
311	1609	1451	-3.3	14,700	393	1482	758	-4.8	40,600	480	1216	235	-8.6	117,400	777
312	266	1408	-35.0	16,100	394	1227	1461	-6.4	14,400	482	816	346	-15.9	77,800	980
313	1902	1365	-0.3	17,600	395	1530	577	-4.3	50,800	483	683	673	-19.3	44,900	1519
314	1316	1396	-7.3	16,600	396	1410	755	-6.0	40,800	485	1608	1013	-3.3	30,000	1212
315	1341	523	-7.0	54,900	397	912	256	-13.9	106,400	486	478	599	-28.6	49,300	780
318	1104	1063	-10.1	28,500	399	1465	1063	-5.0	28,100	487	1025	607	-11.5	48,800	618
320	1480	1459	-4.9	14,400	400	1473	450	-4.9	61,900	488	1045	1186	-11.2	23,700	1142
321	850	603	-15.1	49,100	401	1029	1140	-11.5	25,300	489	1609	301	-3.3	89,300	632
322	1454	1494	-5.3	13,300	403	1516	754	-4.4	40,800	490	775	1289	-17.0	20,100	771
323	670	626	-20.0	47,700	404	1495	554	-4.7	52,500	491	692	178	-19.3	189,300	1068
324	655	101	-20.6	420,500	405	1525	1082	-4.3	27,100	492	1100	964	-10.2	31,800	822
325	1521	675	-4.4	44,800	406	723	252	-18.4	108,000	493	1780	776	-1.6	36,700	914
326	1587	677	-3.6	44,700	409	650	663	-20.8	45,500	494	882	247	-14.5	110,700	1064
327	1388	408	-6.3	67,000	410	1501	478	-4.6	59,000	495	470	1258	-28.9	21,200	1524
328	448	1291	-30.0	20,100	411	836	1057	-13.4	28,300	496	494	1436	-28.1	15,200	1382
330	1808	751	-3.3	40,900	412	350	1120	-35.9	26,000	497	980	852	-12.5	36,400	982
331	1566	867	-3.8	43,700	413	1033	538	-11.4	53,700	499	1414	546	-6.0	53,700	1487
332	531	471	-26.3	59,600	415	737	425	-18.0	64,900	500	1234	1072	-8.3	27,800	758
333	784	1156	-16.7	24,700	416	1578	606	-3.7	48,900	501	1246	659	-8.2	45,700	687
334	1059	407	-10.9	67,300	417	646	496	-21.0	57,300	502	824	792	-15.7	39,000	830
335	1593	303	-3.5	88,500	418	1695	482	-2.3	59,600	503	1246	1134	-8.2	25,300	1888
336	1816	598	-3.2	49,400	419	725	770	-18.3	40,000	504	1115	1407	-9.9	16,200	642
338	1854	1004	-0.6	30,300	420	1289	1041	-7.7	28,900	505	1189	391	-8.9	68,700	1317
339	1265	886	-8.0	34,900	421	1171	912	-8.1	33,900	506	1578	402	-3.7	68,000	85
340	581	585	-23.6	50,300	422	599	182	-22.8	183,700	507	787	250	-16.6	108,000	1014
341	1497	1047	-4.7	28,700	423	929	856	-13.6	36,200	508	979	552	-12.5	52,800	732
343	1351	265	-6.8	102,200	424	739	625	-17.9	47,700	509	1153	619	-8.4	48,900	1027
344	1813	549	-0.9	52,800	425	1480	965	-4.7	31,800	510	1730	1006	-2.0	32,700	1009

MSN	X	Y	CPKd	SOSMW	MSN	X	Y	CPKd	SOSMW	MSN	X	Y	CPKd	SOSMW
511	808	484	-16.0	58,400	596	619	289	-21.9	100,500	674	1881	448	-2.7	62,100
512	1099	533	-10.2	54,100	597	1176	461	-9.1	80,700	675	1523	562	-4.4	51,900
513	1806	1034	-2.3	29,200	598	1485	1044	-5.0	28,800	676	708	642	-18.8	46,700
514	948	636	-13.2	47,100	599	741	1188	-17.9	23,800	677	919	615	-13.7	48,300
515	481	543	-28.5	53,400	600	807	402	-14.0	68,000	678	1085	551	-13.5	52,700
516	1334	1044	-7.1	28,800	601	687	668	-19.5	45,800	679	800	823	-22.7	33,400
517	868	1021	-14.8	29,700	602	712	1138	-18.7	25,400	680	1237	1004	-8.3	30,300
518	788	779	-16.3	39,800	603	888	181	-14.1	165,200	681	1103	283	-10.1	95,100
519	822	670	-15.7	45,100	604	783	1461	-16.7	14,400	682	1406	477	-4.1	59,100
520	632	185	-21.5	188,000	605	736	223	-18.0	125,300	683	1506	248	-3.4	109,800
521	1332	830	-7.1	37,300	606	629	273	-21.6	96,700	684	555	899	-24.8	43,500
522	803	1104	-22.6	26,800	607	1084	286	-10.8	94,000	685	1167	1313	-9.2	19,300
523	1180	309	-8.9	86,800	608	883	503	-14.5	58,700	686	1832	790	0.0	39,100
524	479	1226	-28.6	22,300	609	2012	610	>0.0	48,700	687	1545	619	-4.1	48,100
525	768	1086	-17.2	28,000	610	1255	903	-8.1	34,200	688	1456	784	-5.2	40,300
526	747	1016	-17.7	29,800	612	1103	391	-10.1	88,600	689	1011	953	-11.8	32,300
527	1170	231	-9.2	119,800	613	778	265	-16.9	102,000	690	1895	270	>0.0	100,200
528	1502	542	-4.6	53,400	614	824	518	-15.7	55,400	691	812	888	-16.0	34,900
529	1728	620	-2.0	48,000	615	1095	195	-10.3	149,100	692	1154	1461	-9.4	14,400
530	507	1011	-27.4	30,800	616	1759	478	-1.6	59,000	693	1983	819	>0.0	37,800
531	870	489	-14.7	57,900	617	994	372	-12.1	72,900	694	1628	656	-3.0	45,900
532	1347	1085	-6.9	27,300	618	751	374	-17.6	72,400	695	828	254	-13.6	107,000
533	1513	346	-4.5	77,800	619	1429	518	-5.7	55,300	696	1854	715	-0.6	42,700
534	308	654	<-35.0	46,000	620	1050	520	-11.1	55,200	697	1097	345	>0.0	78,000
535	1851	689	-0.7	44,100	621	923	1105	-13.7	26,800	698	957	563	-13.0	51,800
536	1463	982	-5.1	31,100	622	1462	622	-5.1	47,800	699	1540	730	-4.2	42,000
537	909	561	-13.9	52,000	623	759	225	-17.4	124,000	702	577	900	-23.8	34,400
538	625	289	-21.7	83,100	624	758	1038	-17.4	29,000	703	1810	562	-3.2	51,900
539	1164	198	-9.2	146,200	625	1438	606	-5.5	48,900	705	1278	571	-7.8	51,200
540	803	655	-16.2	45,900	626	1096	1089	-10.2	27,200	706	1841	704	-0.7	43,300
541	1259	1143	-8.0	25,200	627	942	548	-13.3	53,000	707	1018	1386	-11.7	16,900
542	856	1526	-15.0	12,200	628	809	621	-16.0	48,000	709	1074	1145	-10.7	25,100
543	803	1071	-16.2	27,800	629	899	979	-14.1	31,300	710	283	889	<-35.0	34,800
544	1162	274	-9.3	98,400	630	1135	1321	-9.6	19,100	712	720	412	-18.5	66,600
545	128	1321	<-35.0	19,000	631	979	615	-12.5	48,300	713	1386	841	-6.4	36,800
546	1355	1122	-6.8	25,900	632	1562	1078	-4.1	27,600	714	1328	263	-7.1	103,100
547	595	866	-23.0	35,800	633	1345	814	-6.9	38,000	715	698	433	-19.1	63,900
548	1369	494	-6.6	57,500	634	409	950	-32.2	32,400	716	701	481	-19.0	58,700
549	992	405	-12.2	67,600	635	1165	704	-9.2	43,300	717	1875	699	-0.5	43,600
550	1125	410	-9.8	66,900	636	774	604	-17.0	49,000	718	575	702	-23.9	43,400
551	705	975	-18.9	31,400	637	1263	524	-8.0	54,800	719	1216	204	-8.6	140,400
552	1477	1030	-4.9	29,300	638	952	411	-13.1	66,700	721	1069	464	-10.8	60,400
553	980	583	-12.5	50,400	639	1717	575	-2.1	51,000	722	1272	506	-7.9	56,400
554	700	1109	-19.1	26,400	640	994	292	-12.1	92,000	723	958	822	-13.0	37,700
555	1028	621	-11.5	48,000	641	165	1224	<-35.0	22,400	724	763	395	-17.3	69,100
556	898	794	-14.1	38,900	642	803	251	-16.2	108,900	725	720	916	-18.5	33,700
557	789	1446	-16.6	14,900	643	719	296	-18.5	90,700	726	1476	415	-4.9	66,200
558	777	766	-16.9	40,200	644	1100	294	-10.2	91,400	727	1846	473	-0.7	59,400
559	980	328	-12.5	81,900	645	534	1263	-26.1	21,000	728	510	783	-27.3	39,400
560	1519	611	-4.4	48,800	646	1153	1038	-9.4	29,000	729	1217	1126	-8.6	25,800
561	1212	661	-8.6	45,600	648	1246	204	-8.2	140,000	730	1858	724	-0.6	42,300
562	760	594	-17.4	49,700	649	14	1406	<-35.0	16,200	731	665	765	-20.2	40,300
563	618	956	-21.9	32,100	650	1713	1049	-2.1	28,600	733	1321	312	-7.2	85,900
564	1142	771	-9.6	40,000	651	1986	1183	>0.0	23,800	734	719	427	-18.5	64,600
565	532	787	-26.2	39,300	652	1378	816	-6.5	38,000	735	1101	473	-10.2	59,500
566	771	250	-17.1	109,200	653	1442	1165	-5.5	24,400	736	1359	569	-6.7	51,400
567	1068	534	-10.8	54,100	654	650	806	-20.8	38,400	738	696	220	-19.2	127,600
568	822	734	-15.7	41,800	655	1111	551	-10.0	52,700	739	687	409	-19.5	67,000
569	914	754	-13.8	40,800	656	1095	861	-10.3	36,000	740	1205	256	-8.7	106,200
570	1064	794	-10.8	38,900	657	1524	540	-4.4	53,600	741	995	563	-12.1	51,900
571	1524	714	-4.4	42,800	658	1777	880	-1.4	36,000	742	898	596	-14.1	49,500
572	1392	783	-6.3	39,400	659	391	584	-33.4	50,400	743	881	181	-14.5	165,900
573	982	686	-12.4	44,200	660	977	565	-12.5	51,700	744	1951	686	>0.0	44,200
574	1487	672	-4.8	45,000	661	658	166	-20.5	187,500	745	726	168	-18.3	183,600
575	758	731	-17.4	41,900	662	732	312	-18.1	86,100	746	999	643	-12.0	46,600
576	687	1152	-19.5	24,900	663	1787	567	-1.2	51,500	748	182	1503	<-35.0	13,000
577	930	523	-13.5	55,000	664	888	268	-14.4	100,900	749	2005	649	>0.0	46,300
578	1888	774	-0.4	39,900	665	889	775	-14.3	39,800	750	1448	575	-5.4	51,000
579	642	485	-21.1	58,300	666	715	221	-18.6	126,300	751	792	266	-16.5	101,900
580	1317	519	-7.3	55,300	667	781	227	-16.8	122,400	752	469	296	-28.9	90,600
581	65	1548	<-35.0	11,500	668	648	165	-21.0	189,100	754	664	254	-20.3	107,000
582	1014	614	-11.7	48,400	669	1116	353	-8.9	76,300	755	1195	184	-8.8	161,000
583	732	176	-18.1	172,300	670	1382	643	-6.4	46,600	756	1821	1113	-0.9	26,300
584	1627	478	-3.0	58,000	671	547	789	-25.3	39,200	757	909	246	-13.9	111,000
585	1009	1426	-11.8	15,500	672	984	746	-12.4	41,200	760	790	133	-16.5	264,900

MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMAW	MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMAW	MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMAW	MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMAW
761	1389	733	-6.2	41,800	844	1863	271	-0.6	99,500	939	1187	827	-8.8	37,500	941	1765	885	-1.5	35,000
763	1416	1085	-5.9	27,300	849	1166	523	-0.2	54,900	942	802	472	-22.7	35,000	943	312	498	-35.0	50,800
764	2020	589	>0.0	51,400	850	1535	1024	-4.2	29,800	944	983	491	-12.1	57,100	945	1300	289	-7.5	57,700
765	651	475	-20.8	59,300	851	1035	826	-11.4	37,500	946	630	422	-21.6	100,300	947	187	736	-35.0	65,100
766	1052	1149	-11.1	25,000	852	834	542	-15.5	53,400	948	1380	344	-6.5	41,600	949	1786	665	-1.5	78,200
767	1868	488	>0.0	59,900	853	498	220	-27.8	127,100	950	1038	183	-11.3	45,400	951	860	152	-14.9	213,000
768	1330	685	-7.1	44,300	854	1063	184	-10.9	150,500	952	957	701	-13.0	43,400	953	503	547	-27.6	53,000
769	1970	613	>0.0	48,500	855	887	890	-14.4	34,800	954	1838	712	>0.0	42,900	955	1010	816	-11.8	37,800
770	857	617	-15.0	48,200	856	1448	639	-5.4	46,800	956	768	174	-17.2	174,900	957	586	419	-23.0	65,700
771	1337	974	-7.0	31,500	857	706	311	-18.9	86,200	958	557	409	-24.8	67,100	959	887	320	-14.4	83,900
772	1576	502	-3.7	56,700	858	1070	1066	-10.7	28,000	960	564	334	-24.5	80,500	961	989	1155	-12.8	24,800
773	988	824	-12.9	37,800	859	472	347	-28.8	77,800	962	671	255	-20.0	106,800	963	1204	798	-8.7	38,700
774	1438	708	-5.5	43,100	860	674	480	-19.9	58,800	964	910	154	-13.9	210,300	965	609	1048	-22.3	28,700
775	1539	458	-4.2	61,000	861	1307	499	-7.4	57,000	966	1285	206	-7.7	138,900	967	822	232	-15.8	119,300
776	850	434	-15.1	63,900	862	645	887	-21.0	34,900	968	976	437	-12.6	63,400	969	403	567	-32.6	51,800
777	700	411	-19.1	66,800	863	685	1004	-15.6	30,300	970	279	495	-35.0	57,400	971	844	981	-15.3	31,200
778	1052	1136	-11.1	25,600	864	685	494	-19.5	57,400	972	1124	295	-9.8	91,100	973	994	664	-12.1	45,400
779	1413	529	-6.0	54,400	865	1807	402	-1.0	68,000	974	1612	642	-3.2	46,700	975	749	1141	-17.7	25,300
780	1364	885	-6.7	35,000	866	827	783	-7.2	39,400	976	1064	642	-10.8	46,700	977	1197	911	-8.8	33,900
781	1822	835	-0.9	37,100	867	1228	1031	-8.4	29,300	978	1762	1508	-1.6	12,800	979	1344	317	-6.9	84,700
782	883	392	-14.3	69,500	868	1904	346	-0.3	77,700	980	1024	1105	-11.5	26,800	981	1024	1105	-11.5	26,800
783	616	882	-22.0	35,100	869	556	647	-24.8	46,400	982	739	1159	-17.9	24,800	983	816	555	-15.9	52,400
784	451	1429	-29.8	15,400	870	1540	756	-4.2	40,700	984	785	361	-16.7	74,900	985	902	461	-14.1	60,700
785	777	377	-16.9	72,000	871	1586	777	-3.8	39,700	986	1159	317	-9.3	84,500	987	1090	928	-10.4	33,300
786	1536	1543	-4.2	11,700	872	1198	351	-8.8	76,800	988	1030	701	-11.5	43,400	989	847	811	-15.2	38,200
787	1461	807	-5.1	38,300	873	1076	720	-10.6	42,500	989	816	555	-15.9	52,400	990	902	461	-14.1	60,700
788	388	546	-33.6	53,100	874	1161	1111	-9.3	26,400	990	785	361	-16.7	74,900	991	902	461	-14.1	60,700
789	1126	212	-9.8	133,700	875	647	757	-20.9	40,700	991	1159	317	-9.3	84,500	992	1090	928	-10.4	33,300
790	833	437	-13.5	63,400	876	1756	584	-1.6	49,700	992	1030	701	-11.5	43,400	993	847	811	-15.2	38,200
791	1420	583	-5.9	49,800	877	1432	890	-5.7	97,100	993	816	555	-15.9	52,400	994	902	461	-14.1	60,700
800	1759	275	-1.6	96,500	878	922	689	-13.7	44,100	994	1159	317	-9.3	84,500	995	1090	928	-10.4	33,300
801	624	865	-21.7	35,800	879	1103	414	-10.1	66,400	995	1030	701	-11.5	43,400	996	847	811	-15.2	38,200
802	898	547	-14.2	53,000	880	1501	607	-4.6	48,900	996	1030	701	-11.5	43,400	997	847	811	-15.2	38,200
803	1775	1468	-1.4	14,200	881	798	1103	-16.3	26,600	997	1030	701	-11.5	43,400	998	847	811	-15.2	38,200
804	573	196	-24.0	148,400	882	636	634	-21.3	47,200	998	816	555	-15.9	52,400	999	902	461	-14.1	60,700
805	203	484	<-35.0	57,400	883	951	759	-13.1	40,600	999	902	461	-14.1	60,700	1000	968	290	-12.8	82,700
806	980	1039	-12.5	29,000	884	717	548	-18.6	52,900	1000	968	290	-12.8	82,700	1001	970	771	-12.7	40,000
807	902	308	-14.1	87,200	885	1123	229	-9.8	121,200	1001	970	771	-12.7	40,000	1002	1736	478	-1.9	58,900
808	625	827	-21.7	37,500	886	891	413	-14.3	66,400	1002	1736	478	-1.9	58,900	1003	643	1184	-21.1	23,700
809	1851	1015	-0.7	29,900	887	1245	234	-8.2	117,800	1003	643	1184	-21.1	23,700	1004	822	487	-15.8	58,100
810	440	573	-30.9	51,100	888	1962	346	>0.0	77,700	1004	822	487	-15.8	58,100	1005	875	279	-14.6	96,400
811	1358	249	-6.8	109,700	889	1322	626	-7.2	47,700	1005	875	279	-14.6	96,400	1006	291	644	<-35.0	46,800
812	851	383	-15.1	69,400	890	420	570	-31.4	51,300	1006	291	644	<-35.0	46,800	1007	1386	745	-6.4	41,200
813	745	1246	-17.8	21,600	891	662	428	-20.3	64,500	1007	1386	745	-6.4	41,200	1008	459	541	-29.4	53,800
814	2028	810	>0.0	38,200	892	845	243	-15.3	113,000	1008	459	541	-29.4	53,800	1009	679	661	-19.7	45,600
815	1086	645	-10.4	46,500	893	624	703	-21.7	43,400	1009	679	661	-19.7	45,600	1010	1818	1128	-0.9	25,800
816	629	313	-21.6	85,700	894	831	1084	-13.5	27,000	1010	1818	1128	-0.9	25,800	1011	1032	634	-11.4	47,300
817	1376	1177	-6.5	24,000	895	765	520	-17.2	55,200	1011	1032	634	-11.4	47,300	1012	1015	743	-11.7	41,300
818	1771	790	-1.4	39,100	896	775	889	-17.0	34,800	1012	1015	743	-11.7	41,300	1013	781	484	-16.8	58,400
819	1045	263	-11.2	103,100	897	888	824	-14.4	37,600	1013	781	484	-16.8	58,400	1014	1129	83	-9.7	581,200
820	984	362	-12.4	74,600	898	828	1303	-15.6	19,700	1014	1129	83	-9.7	581,200	1015	812	317	-15.9	84,800
821	1712	279	-2.2	96,700	899	681	1544	-19.7	11,700	1015	812	317	-15.9	84,800	1016	785	446	-16.7	62,600
822	1256	205	-8.1	139,200	900	1544	301	-4.1	89,100	1016	785	446	-16.7	62,600	1017	739		-7.7	41,800
823	1517	654	-4.4	46,000	901	1544	301	-4.1	89,100	1017	739		-7.7	41,800					
824	1442	449	-5.5	62,000	902	1606	387	-3.3	70,400										
825	1240	513	-8.3	55,800	903	1442	749	-5.5	41,100										
826	1309	1014	-7.4	29,900	904	1260	367	-8.0	73,700										
827	2012	708	>0.0	43,100	905	764	1541	-17.3	11,700										
828	837	1405	-13.4	16,200	906	1133	1123	-9.7	25,900										
830	1342	756	-7.0	40,700	907	1123	380	-9.8	71,500										
831	562	826	-24.5	37,500	908	829	242	-15.6	113,200										
832	1073	1039	-10.7	29,000	909	1131	318	-9.7	84,300										
833	481	820	-28.5	37,800	910	1441	874	-5.5	35,400										
834	501	581	-27.8	50,500	911	679	219	-19.7	128,200										
837	751	748	-17.6	41,100	912	1487	1191	-4.8	23,500										
838	635	833	-21.3	37,200	913	1082	775	-10.5	39,800										
839	1494	459	-4.7	60,900	914	1231	816	-8.4	38,000										
840	1952	301	>0.0	86,300	915	1608	670	-3.3	45,100										
841	1585	1080	-3.6	27,500	916	810	900	-16.0	34,400										
842	571	1312	-24.1	19,400	917	965	520	-12.8	55,100										
843	1325	649	-7.2	46,300	918	947	462	-13.2	60,600										

MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMW	MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMW	MSN	X	Y	CPKel	SOSMW
1028	405	552	-32.3	52,800	1153	821	1158	-13.7	24,700	1246	547	577	-25.3	50,800
1027	1298	848	-7.5	36,500	1154	1584	864	-3.5	35,800	1247	530	578	-26.3	50,800
1028	856	547	-15.0	53,000	1161	837	460	-21.3	68,400	1249	516	572	-27.8	51,200
1030	1284	226	-7.7	123,200	1162	623	387	-21.8	68,800	1250	973	536	-12.7	53,800
1031	886	822	-12.3	37,700	1163	865	387	-20.2	68,700	1251	807	532	-22.4	54,200
1032	1547	403	-4.1	67,800	1168	564	528	-24.4	54,500	1252	865	528	-20.2	54,400
1033	1381	551	-6.4	52,700	1170	552	528	-25.8	54,500	1253	888	786	-14.1	40,200
1034	1525	496	-4.3	57,200	1171	538	524	-25.8	54,800	1254	1311	746	-7.4	41,200
1035	1128	645	-8.7	46,500	1172	545	514	-25.5	55,700	1255	1300	761	-7.5	40,400
1036	1226	274	-8.5	98,300	1174	1088	522	-10.2	55,000	1257	1838	712	0.0	42,900
1038	1781	262	-1.6	103,800	1176	1304	586	-7.5	50,200	1258	1806	718	-1.0	42,600
1040	541	839	-25.7	36,800	1177	1366	538	-4.6	53,700	1259	1727	715	-2.0	42,700
1041	818	910	-15.8	34,000	1178	1828	702	-3.3	43,400	1260	1629	713	-3.0	42,800
1044	1036	485	-11.3	58,300	1179	1485	224	-4.8	124,800	1261	1555	717	-4.0	42,600
1045	1439	407	-5.5	67,300	1180	1459	224	-5.2	124,800	1262	1468	717	-6.0	42,600
1047	1540	250	-4.2	109,200	1181	1431	223	-5.7	125,100	1263	1413	722	-4.0	42,400
1048	1576	635	-3.7	47,100	1182	1407	223	-6.1	125,200	1264	1340	717	-7.0	42,600
1049	1089	411	-10.4	86,700	1183	1383	224	-6.4	124,700	1265	1263	717	-8.0	42,600
1050	949	1040	-13.2	28,900	1184	1454	182	-5.3	164,400	1266	1182	720	-8.0	42,500
1051	426	818	-31.1	37,800	1185	1422	183	-5.8	162,800	1267	1110	717	-10.0	42,600
1052	1583	1385	-3.6	16,900	1186	1384	182	-6.3	164,300	1268	1055	717	-11.0	42,600
1053	779	1082	-16.8	27,000	1188	1171	214	-9.2	131,800	1269	998	717	-12.0	42,600
1054	1613	620	-3.2	48,000	1189	1457	286	-5.2	94,200	1270	958	715	-13.0	42,700
1055	1380	377	-6.5	72,000	1191	686	1114	-19.5	26,200	1271	905	712	-14.0	42,900
1056	284	663	-35.0	45,500	1192	265	883	-35.0	34,700	1272	857	714	-15.0	42,800
1058	1261	746	-8.0	41,200	1193	403	1282	-32.6	20,000	1273	810	705	-16.0	43,300
1060	383	605	-33.3	49,000	1194	344	1275	-35.0	20,800	1274	774	711	-17.0	42,900
1061	1817	645	-0.9	46,600	1195	506	1311	-27.8	19,400	1277	737	708	-18.0	43,100
1062	1245	746	-6.2	41,200	1196	572	1293	-24.1	20,000	1278	702	711	-19.0	42,900
1064	1258	782	-8.1	39,000	1197	639	1502	-21.2	13,000	1279	671	710	-20.0	43,000
1065	705	934	-18.9	33,000	1198	637	1402	-21.3	16,300	1280	645	710	-21.0	43,000
1066	1181	734	-8.0	41,800	1199	614	1407	-22.1	16,200	1281	617	707	-22.0	43,100
1067	529	658	-26.3	45,800	1200	637	1431	-21.3	15,400	1282	595	704	-23.0	43,300
1068	508	686	-27.4	43,700	1201	1095	1384	-10.3	16,600	1283	573	700	-24.0	43,500
1069	1898	604	-0.3	49,100	1202	1719	1545	-2.1	11,600	1284	552	695	-25.0	43,700
1071	873	609	-14.7	48,700	1203	791	668	-16.5	45,200	1285	536	694	-26.0	43,800
1073	1768	1128	-1.5	25,800	1204	984	1021	-12.9	29,700	1286	515	687	-27.0	44,200
1075	836	773	-15.4	39,900	1205	313	195	-35.0	148,700	1287	496	683	-28.0	44,400
1076	1863	861	-0.6	36,000	1208	306	194	-35.0	149,800	1288	467	688	-29.0	45,200
1078	826	566	-15.7	51,600	1209	320	197	-35.0	147,400	1289	447	667	-30.9	45,300
1081	971	483	-12.7	58,500	1210	326	197	-35.0	146,600	1290	427	655	-31.0	45,900
1083	1697	202	-2.3	142,300	1211	394	294	-33.2	91,400	1291	412	655	-32.0	45,900
1085	1157	794	-9.4	38,900	1212	402	294	-32.7	91,200	1292	397	652	-33.0	46,100
1089	620	910	-21.9	34,000	1214	386	294	-33.7	91,400	1293	381	654	-34.0	46,000
1082	1867	597	-0.5	49,500	1215	641	329	-21.2	81,600	1294	365	653	-35.0	46,100
1083	2019	894	-0.0	34,600	1216	660	329	-20.4	81,600	1295	348	653	-35.0	46,100
1084	1546	538	-4.1	53,700	1217	914	266	-13.8	101,800					
1095	1545	477	-4.1	59,100	1218	873	245	-14.7	112,000					
1098	61	835	-35.0	33,000	1219	970	372	-12.7	72,900					
1099	1954	237	-0.0	116,000	1220	1021	298	-11.6	90,100					
1101	588	1048	-23.3	26,600	1221	1392	205	-6.3	139,500					
1102	1050	667	-11.1	45,200	1222	1354	203	-6.8	141,800					
1103	457	797	-29.5	38,800	1223	1362	205	-6.7	139,500					
1105	1884	532	-0.4	54,200	1224	673	540	-19.9	53,600					
1106	1714	649	-2.1	46,300	1225	614	542	-22.1	53,400					
1107	1717	546	-2.1	53,100	1226	603	539	-22.6	53,600					
1108	1976	722	-0.0	42,400	1227	686	623	-19.2	47,800					
1111	547	1066	-25.3	28,000	1228	707	628	-18.9	47,500					
1112	1348	621	-6.9	48,000	1229	475	447	-28.7	62,300					
1115	1385	762	-6.4	40,400	1230	466	1282	-29.0	20,400					
1116	1078	816	-10.6	38,000	1231	759	1461	-17.4	14,400					
1117	975	787	-12.6	39,300	1232	1324	1170	-7.2	24,200					
1118	1202	833	-8.7	33,100	1233	1583	1005	-3.6	30,300					
1119	1022	1076	-11.6	27,600	1234	1865	809	-0.6	38,200					
1120	1905	616	-0.3	48,300	1235	1812	817	-1.0	37,900					
1121	1512	1301	-4.5	19,700	1236	1411	703	-6.0	43,400					
1122	1114	677	-9.9	44,700	1237	1392	682	-6.3	44,500					
1123	1464	452	-5.1	61,700	1238	794	410	-16.4	66,900					
1125	1048	857	-11.1	36,200	1239	769	407	-17.1	67,300					
1126	1122	802	-9.8	38,600	1240	740	406	-17.9	67,500					
1128	1722	892	-2.1	34,700	1241	743	511	-17.8	55,900					
1133	1088	825	-10.2	37,500	1242	713	510	-18.7	56,000					
1139	1830	569	-0.8	51,400	1243	682	509	-19.6	56,100					
1147	764	1182	-17.3	23,800	1244	663	504	-20.3	56,500					
1148	1968	724	-0.0	42,300	1245	585	582	-24.4	50,500					

Table 2 Table of some identified proteins

POP name	Protein name	MSN's	Basis for identification
IDS:3_ALPHA_HIDH1	3- α -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, an enzyme of steroid metabolism	137, 159	Pure protein and antibody provided by Dr. T.M. Penning, Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.
IDS:ACTIN_BETA	β cellular actin, a cytoskeletal protein	38	Homologous position with respect to other mammalian systems
IDS:ACTIN_GAMMA	γ cellular actin, a cytoskeletal protein	68	Homologous position with respect to other mammalian systems
IDS:ALBUMIN	Serum albumin, mature form	21, 28, 33	Predominance in rat plasma
IDS:APO_A-1	Apo A-1 plasma lipoprotein, mature form (familial)	236, 483	Presence in rat plasma, regulation by some lipid-lowering drugs
IDS:CALMODULIN	Calmodulin, an acidic cytosolic calcium-binding protein	123, 849	Homologous position with respect to other mammalian systems
IDS:CATALASE	Catalase (peroxisomal)	54, 61, 106	Presence in purified peroxisomes, similarly in position to mouse catalase
IDS:CPKSPOTS	Spots contributed by the CPK charge standards (not rat liver proteins)	1257 - 1295	
IDS:CPS	Carbamoyl phosphate synthase	114, 157, 167, 174, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1222	
IDS:CYTOCHROME_B5	Cytochrome b5	87, 477	Pure protein provided by Dr. Margaret Marshall, Department of Pharmacology, Medical School, University of Wisconsin - Madison.
IDS:FABP-L	Liver fatty acid binding protein	227	Pure protein provided by Dr. Andrew Parkinson, Department of Pharmacology, Toxicology and Therapeutics, University of Kansas Medical Center
IDS:HMG-COA_SYNTIIASE	Cytosolic HMG-CoA Synthase	133, 144, 235, 413	Pure protein provided by Dr. Neilhan Bass, Department of Medicine, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco
IDS:LAMIN_B	Lamin B, a nuclear protein	415, 734	Antibody provided by Dr. Michael Greenspan, Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, Rahway, NJ
IDS:MITCON:1	Mitcon:1 (F1 ATPase β subunit), a mitochondrial inner membrane protein equivalent to E	17, 49, 71, 340, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1249	Homologous position with respect to other mammalian systems
IDS:MITCON:2	Mitcon:2, a mitochondrial matrix stress protein	15, 25, 110, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244	Homologous position with respect to other mammalian systems, presence in mitochondria
IDS:MITCON:3	Mitcon:3, a mitochondrial matrix stress protein, likely analog of	18, 35, 226, 600, 1238, 1239, 1240	Homologous position with respect to other mammalian systems, presence in mitochondria
IDS:NADPH_P450_RED	NADPH cytochrome P-450 reductase, frequently co-induced with P-450's	175, 251, 812	Pure protein provided by Dr. Andrew Parkinson, Department of Pharmacology, Toxicology and Therapeutics, University of Kansas Medical Center
IDS:PDI	Protein disulphide isomerase 1	168, 1170, 1171, 1172	Sequence information obtained by R.M. Van Frank, Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis
IDS:PLASMA_PROTEINS	Rat plasma proteins observed in liver	21, 28, 33, 44, 72, 102, 115, 197, 236, 246, 248, 257, 293, 332, 347, 364, 369, 419, 432, 463, 468, 518, 562, 605, 623, 666, 667, 725, 738, 790, 885, 903, 926, 97, 93	Plasma coelectrophoresis studies
IDS:PRO-ALBUMIN	Serum albumin precursor	179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183	Relative position to mature albumin, presence in micro-somes
IDS:PYRCARBOX	Pyruvate carboxylase	135	Pavlica, R.J., et al., BDA (1990) 1022 115-125.
IDS:SOD	Superoxide dismutase	56, 132, 1224, 1252	Sequence information obtained by R.M. Van Frank, Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis
IDS:TUBULIN_ALPHA	α tubulin, a cytoskeletal protein	50, 1225, 1226, 1251	Homologous position with respect to other mammalian systems
IDS:TUBULIN_BETA	β tubulin, a cytoskeletal protein		Homologous position with respect to other mammalian systems

Computer
hemoglobinProtein
Rabbit

Hb-beta

Fig. 3. Computed p/s of two sets of carbamylated protein standards: Rabbit muscle CPK and human hemoglobin (Hb)

Protein Name	PIR Name	#ASP 3.9	#GLU 4.1	#HIS 6.0	#LYS 10.8	#ARG 12.5	NH2- 7.0	Calc pI	Real CPK
Rabbit muscle CPK	KIRBCM	28	27	17	34	18	1	6.84	0.0
		28	27	17	33	18	1	6.67	-1
		28	27	17	32	18	1	6.54	-2
		28	27	17	31	18	1	6.42	-3
		28	27	17	30	18	1	6.31	-4
		28	27	17	29	18	1	6.21	-5
		28	27	17	28	18	1	6.12	-6
		28	27	17	27	18	1	6.03	-7
		28	27	17	26	18	1	5.94	-8
		28	27	17	25	18	1	5.85	-9
		28	27	17	24	18	1	5.76	-10
		28	27	17	23	18	1	5.67	-11
		28	27	17	22	18	1	5.58	-12
		28	27	17	21	18	1	5.48	-13
		28	27	17	20	18	1	5.39	-14
		28	27	17	19	18	1	5.29	-15
		28	27	17	18	18	1	5.20	-16
		28	27	17	17	18	1	5.12	-17
		28	27	17	16	18	1	5.04	-18
		28	27	17	15	18	1	4.96	-19
		28	27	17	14	18	1	4.89	-20
		28	27	17	13	18	1	4.83	-21
		28	27	17	12	18	1	4.77	-22
		28	27	17	11	18	1	4.71	-23
		28	27	17	10	18	1	4.66	-24
		28	27	17	9	18	1	4.61	-25
		28	27	17	8	18	1	4.56	-26
		28	27	17	7	18	1	4.52	-27
		28	27	17	6	18	1	4.48	-28
		28	27	17	5	18	1	4.44	-29
		28	27	17	4	18	1	4.40	-30
		28	27	17	3	18	1	4.36	-31
		28	27	17	2	18	1	4.32	-32
		28	27	17	1	18	1	4.29	-33
		28	27	17	0	18	1	4.25	-34
		28	27	17	0	18	0	4.22	-35
Hb-beta, human	HBHU	7	8	9	11	3	1	7.18	
		7	8	9	10	3	1	6.79	
		7	8	9	9	3	1	6.53	-1.8
		7	8	9	8	3	1	6.32	-3.2
		7	8	9	7	3	1	6.13	-5.3
		7	8	9	6	3	1	5.96	-7.2
		7	8	9	5	3	1	5.78	-10.0
		7	8	9	4	3	1	5.59	-12.3
		7	8	9	3	3	1	5.37	-15.5
		7	8	9	2	3	1	5.14	-18.0
		7	8	9	1	3	1	4.91	-21.0
		7	8	9	0	3	1	4.71	-25.5
		7	8	9	0	3	0	4.54	-27.2

Table 4. Computed pI's of some known proteins related to measured CPK pI's

	Protein Name	PIR Name	#ASP 3.9	#GLU 4.1	#HIS 6.0	#LYS 10.8	#ARG 12.5	Calc pI	Real CPK
0	Creatine phosphokinase (CPK), rabbit muscle	KIRBCM	28	27	17	34	18	6.84	0.0
1	Fatty acid-binding protein, rat hepatic	FZRTL	5	13	2	16	2	7.83	-3.0
2	b2-microglobulin, human	MGHUB2	7	8	4	8	5	6.09	-5.0
3	Carbamoyl-phosphate synthase, rat	SYRTCA	72	96	28	95	56	5.97	-5.5
4	Proalbumin (serum albumin precursor), rat	ABRTS	32	57	15	53	27	5.98	-6.2
5	Serum albumin, rat	ABRTS	32	57	15	53	24	5.71	-9.0
6	Superoxide dismutase (Cu-Zn, SOD), rat	A26810	8	11	10	9	4	5.91	-9.2
7	Phospholipase C, phosphoinositide-specific (?), rat	A28807	34	42	9	49	21	5.92	-9.2
8	Albumin, human	ABHUS	36	61	16	60	24	5.70	-11.9
9	Apo A-I lipoprotein, rat	A24700	18	24	6	23	12	5.32	-13.7
10	proApo A-I lipoprotein, human	LPHUA1	16	30	6	21	17	5.35	-14.3
11	NADPH cytochrome P-450 reductase, rat	RDRT04	41	60	21	38	36	5.07	-15.8
12	Retinol binding protein, human	VAHU	18	10	2	10	14	5.04	-16.9
13	Actin beta, rat	ATRTC	23	26	9	19	18	5.06	-17.2
14	Actin gamma, rat	ATRTC	20	29	9	19	18	5.07	-16.8
15	Apo A-I lipoprotein, human	LPHUA1	16	30	5	21	16	5.10	-17.5
16	Apo A-IV lipoprotein, human	LPHUA4	20	49	8	28	24	4.88	-19.7
17	Tubulin alpha, rat	UBRTA	27	37	13	19	21	4.66	-19.8
18	F1ATPase beta, bovine	PWBOB	25	36	9	22	22	4.80	-21.0
19	Tubulin beta, pig	UBPGB	26	36	10	15	22	4.49	-22.5
20	Protein disulphide isomerase (PDI), rat hepatic	ISRTSS	43	51	11	51	9	4.07	-25.0
21	Cytochrome b5, rat	CBRT5	10	15	6	10	4	4.59	-26.0
22	Apo C-II lipoprotein, human	LPHUC2	4	7	0	6	1	4.44	-30.5
Amino acid pI assumed in calculation:			3.9	4.1	6.0	10.8	12.5		

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